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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,996—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

S. S. "CALEDONIA."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s s "CALEDONIA" will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCKS at 7-30 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 15th May, and any Passengers wishing to EMBARK on the arrival of the Mail Trains on SATURDAY MORNING must proceed direct to the DOCKS for that purpose.

A LAUNCH will LEAVE BALLARD PIER at NOON as usual, on the day of sailing.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th May.
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	F. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th „
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th „
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 13th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

TRADE MARK

—GENTS'—
—HOSIERY—
—HATS—
—UNDERCLOTHING—
—TIES—
—SCARVES—
—COLLARS.—
LATEST WEST END DESIGNS

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS NEARLY READY.

NEW WORK BY CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, 2 Vols., Rs. 36-0.

"THE LIFE OF NELSON"

The Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain.

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N., Author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History" &c.

*** The work extends to about 800 pages and is illustrated with 12 battle Plans, 8 Lithographic Maps, and about 20 Photogravure Plates, and is uniform in size with the author's other works. "The Influence of Sea Power upon History" (1 vol. price Rs. 13-8) and "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire" (2 vols. Rs. 22-8).

A CHORUS OF PRAISE.

THE "TIMES" SAYS.—"Must henceforth become one of the greatest of naval classics. By far the best Life of Nelson that has ever been written."

THE "DAILY CHRONICLE" SAYS.—"Mahan's 'Nelson' takes rank as one of the great Biographies of the century."

THE "DAILY NEWS" SAYS.—"The work has all the merits of a faithful history, combined with the facinating interest of a romance."

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THE "STANDARD," THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH," AND "PALL MALL GAZETTE" also speak in the highest praise of this great work.

Will be published immediately, COLONEL BADEN POWELL'S book on the "Matabele War," entitled "The Matabele Campaign 1896," 520 pages, with nearly 100 Illustrations, including Sketches and Photographs taken by the Author while under fire.

The English Edition will be published at 15s., but the Indian Edition will be Rs. 4-8.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * „
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * „
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA,

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

Gladstone Bags.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Holdalls.
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Hat Boxes.
Courier Bags.
Toilet Requisites.
Sponges.
Dressing Cases.
Lamps.
Travelling Ice Boxes.
Railway Reading Lamps.
Tourist Cases.
Spirits.
Camp Tables.
Camp Stoves.
Portmanteaux.

Bonnet Boxes.
Hand Bags.
Sovereign Cases.
Sponge Bags.
Filters.
Lamps in Cases.
Water Bottles.
Stationery.
Enamel Ware.
Provisions.
Camp Chairs.
Ice Refrigerators.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CHEAP FLANNEL SUITS.

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

In a large Variety of GREY and FAWN COLOURINGS in stripes, plain, and checks ; the slight mixture of cotton in these suitings make them QUITE UNSHRINKABLE.

COAT, VEST AND TROUSERS.

MADE TO MEASURE Rs. 22-8 PER COMPLETE SUIT.

Rs. 3 REDUCTION if the WAISTCOAT is not required.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.
Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO.,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MANGANATE OF SODA.

THIS great disinfectant and purifying Agent posesses all the qualities of Permanganate of Potash, and has the great advantage of being very much cheaper.

Invaluable for the purification of Tanks, Wells, etc., and in localities attacked by Entric Fever and other Epidemics.

SOLD BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

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THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid, in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT,
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HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranted Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Connecticut, United States of America.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	Gold Dollars	...500,000.
PAID UP	,, ,,	...200,000.
TOTAL ASSETS (exclusive of Uncalled Capital)	,,	...447,000.

I HAVE THIS DAY been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT of the above Company for the Presidency of Bombay, and am prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS by FIRE on—every description of property at Current Rates.

W. R. RAE,
General Agent.

51, Apollo Street, 1st May, 1897.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz "for India" ,, Rs. 78 ,, Rs. 40 ,,

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

2. ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.
3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.
4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.
5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.
7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

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Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume the sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

The remaining old building materials of the dismantled Market Line Quarters Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, near the Crawford Market.

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By order of Hormusjee Cursetjee Cooriawalla, Esq., the Income-Tax Collector, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, one fire hand pump by Howard, Taylor & Co., and ten coils of Manilla rope of sizes, attached under the Provisions of Section 30 of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 13th, 1897.

NOTICES.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.
PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDUS.

A MASS MEETING of the HINDU COMMUNITY to VOTE an ADDRESS of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS in Commemoration of HER DIAMOND JUBILEE will take place in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 P.M.

All the Members of the Hindu Community are earnestly requested to attend.

NARANJI DWARKADAS,
VITHALRAO VANDEKAR,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,500 CAST-IRON SOLEPLATES universal pattern for Rails with pins and 3,500 caps with bolts and washers for B. G. Rails, will be received by the undersigned upto 1 P. M. (Gunfire) on MONDAY, the 17th instant, and will be submitted to the Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta, for orders. The Superintendent of Stores does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.

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Acting Agent.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,010,000

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 15,000	1	100 75	10 p.c.	143
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	625
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,575
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	785
City of Bombay Mills	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	720
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,010
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	263
Lord Reay Mlg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	2,445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs25	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,675
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	685
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvdRs15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	65
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct.	501
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	500	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	495
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	6	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	350	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	425	400	dvd Rs20	360
Murmar M	1,000	250	all	15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	600	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	260	all	12	230
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	...
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	635
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	"	25-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-13
Do. do. new	"	25-11
Australia, bar Gold	"	25-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-12
Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Drazons	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	84-8
Do. 17½	"	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 8-31m., 8-39a. Low water, 2-9m., 2-27a. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Moshtari entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Baron Ardrossan and Goa yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Idar and Dumra entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Rosetta left it yesterday.

BURGLARY AT GOOZAR STREET.—Kurrimbhoy Ebram, residing on the third floor of a house at Goozer Street, has reported to the police that on his return to Bombay from up-country, where he had gone some months ago owing to the prevalence of the plague here, he found his room had been broken into, and a quantity of silk wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 365, belonging to his wife, had been stolen from a cupboard, which had been broken open too.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The attention of the public is invited to the advantage of fully prepaying postage on packets of printed papers for the United Kingdom. It has been found that in a large number of cases these packets are posted with insufficient postage, which, although allowed by the rules, leads to delay in their delivery, and causes annoyance to the dersons addressed. It has, therefore, been thought pesirable to bring the matter to general notice.

FATAL AFFRAY AT WALKESHWAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Hormusji Cowasji Paproo *alias* Canteenwalla, who was, on the morning of the 2nd instant, fatally stabbed with an instrument of toddy drawing, by Framji Nanabhoy Toddiwalla, a Parsee toddy drawer, at Walkeshwar. Superintendent McDermott attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Some further evidence was recorded, which was similar to the facts which have already been published. The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Framji Nanabhoy, who was then committed by the coroner, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, touching the death of Mahadoo Nagoo, aged thirty years, employed as a boiler-maker in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and residing with his sister at Kolbhat Lane. On Tuesday last Ramji Dhurma, foreman of boiler-makers, took the deceased and another boiler-maker, named Baboo, to a buoy in the dockyard, which was to be turned over for the purpose of being rivetted. The foreman placed a chocks between the buoy that was to be rivetted and another buoy that was lying next to it, and then went for some more chocks. In the meanwhile the deceased, contrary to the order given by the foreman, went between the two buoys and removed the stones which had been placed under the buoy which was to be rivetted to keep it in position, with the result that the buoy turned over and jammed the deceased between them. A number of men immediately arrived, and having turned up the buoy to its original position extricated the deceased, who was then gasping and bleeding from his nose and ears. He died in about five minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PRESENTATION AT LANOWLI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—To deal with justice and impartiality towards those under one's direct authority is acknowledged a difficult duty, and perhaps especially so as regards railway locomotive officials and their subordinates. The locomotive working staff in every station, I may say, is comprised of "all sorts and conditions" of men from the unadulterated ploughboy and cockney covenanted from home to the descended swell and would-be gentleman of moderate education and refinement born and bred in the country.

Happy, therefore, is the master who hits the "golden mean" and whose dispensation although just is not mistaken for either prejudice or favouritism.

There is the Superintendent who looks over the heads of his inferiors far into the future, treats them as mere machines, and spares neither young nor old.

Then there is the hypochondriac who suffers from nervous irritability and whose energies are constantly on the twitch, reminding one very forcibly of a squirrel in a revolving cage. This is the one who is in a perpetual fidget, and likes to keep those he has to deal with in the same state. He pops up in unexpected places and at unexpected times. Pokes and pries in nooks and corners and lays traps for the unwary, awards fines for late appearances, keeps a watchful eye on the morals and manners of his men, and "makes a note of" those he catches in a state of spirituous elevation when off duty. And so on with half-a-dozen others, a description of whose crochets would fill a decent book.

But the Superintendent I would extol is the one who is fortunate enough to become popular with his men, although he does not seem at all desirous to be so.

This is the one who "lives and lets live," is not eager to cut holes in the men's purses, does not keep a sphinxlike eye on them when they are enjoying a hard-earned rest, and good-naturedly looks the other way when he meets them, comparing notes over a convivial glass.

When employes lose such a master, they are not slow to make manifest their estimation of his merits. A resolution to give him a hearty farewell is responded to by a sincere "Amen" from all except perhaps an unenviable few who are never satisfied.

We have the pleasure of chronicling such a farewell to our Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Raeper, at Lanowli, which took place on Monday evening at the Railway Institute. The tasteful arrangement and pretty and artistic decorations gave the room quite a gala aspect. The local band played at intervals, and a number of young ladies and gentlemen sang sweetly and well. The programme was varied by dancing al fresco, which was much enjoyed by the young folk.

During an interval, tea, coffee and delicious dainties, to which the guests did full justice, were served.

Mr. H. Webber then read an address, and Mr. C Geddes, the secretary of the Railway Institute, presented Mr. Raeper with a costly inkstand inlaid with silver, with a silver quill and ivory paper-cutter, also embellished with silver.

The address was as follows:—

To Mr. J. C. H. Raeper, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Sir,—I need hardly assure you that we are assembled here this evening with a feeling of unanimous regret to bid you farewell. Yet the readiness with which your subordinates have responded to the invitation to meet you here this evening, together with the help the fair sex have rendered with their presence, assistance and talent to make the evening a success and pleasure, will, I am sure, be an agreeable remembrance to yourself and Mrs. Raeper, and also a convincing proof of the sincere respect and warm personal regard called forth by your impartial interest, kindness, and fair working with all under your authority.

As a token of our gratitude and appreciation of your kindness we beg you will accept this souvenir which we trust you will value, not for its worth, but for the feelings which have prompted the gift. Sir, we all heartily wish you success, health, and prosperity in your new office, and hope we shall, at some future time, again have the pleasure of working under you.

Mr. Raeper replied: *Ladies and Gentlemen*,—The very kind reception you have given Mrs. Raeper and myself here this evening, although somewhat unexpected, considering the short time I have worked this district, has been a very great pleasure to us, and one we will not soon forget. I thank you also for your very flattering address and the pretty and serviceable present which I shall always value. I am glad to be able to tell you that my duties whilst here have been rendered light and agreeable by the help I have had from you all, and I can without any hesitation say I have always found my men throughly trustworthy and reliable and ready for work when called upon. It has also been very pleasing to find that there has been always someone ready to undertake the honorary duties in matters of local interest. In conclusion, I must thank you all again for the very pleasant evening we have spent here, and hope we shall all have the pleasure of meeting again at some future time. (Cheers.) I have been asked by a gentleman friend of mine *to say that he has never seen such an assemblage of pretty and interesting young ladies in the room before and that we ought to give them three cheers. (More cheering, and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" by the Band.)*

Mr. and Mrs. Raeper *and friends took their departure* a little before 12 p.m. amidst hearty cheering, and the entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, concluded shortly after.

MR. MAURICE GRAU, the new manager of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, was the other night entertained by the leading vocalists of the New York Opera House at a banquet in commemoration of his completion of twenty-five years of management. Madame Calve responded in French to the toast of the ladies, and M. Jean de Reszke, who, in order to be present, had postponed his departure for Paris, made a complimentary speech and presented Mr. Grau with a silver goblet, which had been subscribed for by the leading members of the opera company.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without eaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot; 33, Yarringdon Road London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, and the other members present were:—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

REGISTRATION WORK IN ARREARS.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has sanctioned the employment of five extra clerks—one at Rs. 40, and four at Rs. 30 each, for a period of four months, in order to bring the tabulation work of the Health Department up to date. The Health Officer reported that, owing to the great pressure of work, incident on the prevalence of the plague, the work of the Registration Branch of the Health Office has fallen into very serious arrears. The cost to be met from the grant sanctioned for the suppression of the plague.

THE CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

The Committee next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that, in order to carry out systematically the condemnation of insanitary houses, he has directed that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar and the Executive Engineer should take up the Kamatipura section and go completely through it, reporting all the necessary structural alterations, etc.; also stating that he has sanctioned, in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the employment of the following establishment for carrying out the above work:—1 Assistant Engineer on Rs. 400 per month, 2 Inspectors on Rs. 125 per month each, 1 Clerk on Rs. 40 per month, allowance to Correspondence Clerk of the Engineer's Department at the rate of Rs. 20 per month from March 1897. The cost to be debited to the grant sanctioned for the suppression of the plague.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that the justices and medical officers who were making house-to-house visitation in all the wards of the city had submitted reports condemning certain buildings and recommending alterations in some buildings and sheds, and he wished to know from the Commissioner if such reports were received in the office? Could not all those be dealt with by their own officers together with the Kamatipura section. Dr. Cowasji also wished to know from the Commissioner how long the Plague Committee would now continue in existence in view of the scourge gradually dying out.

The Chairman did not think it was in the power of the Commissioner to answer the second query.

Dr. Cowasji thought that the Commissioner might know something about it, if so, he might kindly inform them. He put that question, because the Municipality was paying the whole cost, and they did not know what the Government would contribute?

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Cowasji should give a separate notice of motion if he wished the question to be definitely answered.

The Municipal Commissioner replied to Dr. Cowasji's question that he knew as much as Dr. Cowasji himself as to how long the Plague Committee would continue to exist. As to the reports made by the justices and medical officers he said they were vague and irregular, and could not be dealt with until systematized.

Mr. Cuffe enquired if any provision was being made for the poor people living in huts and temporary sheds which will not stand the monsoon.

Mr. Vincent pointed out that it is usual for nearly forty thousand people to leave Bombay about the end of May and beginning of June for agricultural purposes, and there would be no necessity to find accommodation for the people living in the huts.

After some more discussion the necessary sanction was accorded.

FILLING UP A TANK AND WELLS.

The Commissoner forwarded letter from the Acting Health Officer, and asking sanction to the issue of a notice in writing on Mr. Damodhar Tapidas, requiring him to fill up the tank at his premises, Nos. 85-87, Parel Road, as the tank is of no use and is causing a nuisance. Sanction was also asked for issuing notices upon Sardar Venayek Dhondiraj Bivalkar, requiring him to cleanse the well at his property at No. 4, Khetwady Main Road, as the water in the well is very offensive; and on Mr. Jehangir Cooverji Gheewala requiring him to cleanse the well at his house at Girgaum Back Road.

Mr. Vincent remarked that all such tanks and wells must be filled up. He called the Committee's attention particularly to the well in front of the Bombay Gymkhana, which he thought must be filled up.

Mr. Shroff remarked that the donor must have spent something like twenty thousand rupees over the construction of that well, and the wishes of his heirs must be consulted before filling it up.

Mr. Vincent: The donor already has his reward in heaven.

Dr. Cowasji considered that such wells were very useful in time of fire, &c. They might be cleansed if the water was offensive, but should not be filled up.

The Chairman ruled that the matter of filling up the Gymkhana well was not before them, and Mr. Vincent accordingly intimated that he would give a separate notice of motion to propose that all such wells should be filled up.

The sanction asked for was granted.

THE BURNING AND BURIAL-GROUNDS AT MAHIM.

Next item on the agenda was resolution of the Corporation, No. 1413, dated 6th instant: That the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of providing burning and burial-grounds for the residents of Mahim, dated 3rd April last, be approved and adopted. (2.) That sanction be given to the purchase of the two sites of ground therein described as under:—(a) Situated at the southern end of the sands adjoining Worli and consisting of portions of two plots bearing new survey Nos. 1674 and 1670, adjacent to the sea and admeasuring 10,000 square yards or thereabouts, the estimated cost of which including the cost of an enclosure wall of rubble and lime masonry four feet high is Rs. 29,373 (b) The site shown in yellow color, on the tracing B-99, situated at the northern or Mahim extremity of the sands, and including two plots of ground, bearing new survey Nos. 1555 and 1559, admeasuring in all 10,032 square yards or thereabouts, the cost of which, including land and wall four feet high, is estimated at Rs. 30,774.

The Committee recommended the Corporation in terms of the above resolution.

THE BYCULLA FLATS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. A. G Viegas moved: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state what measures he has taken, or proposes to take, to minimize the danger to public health arising during the monsoon from the Byculla Flats. The condition of the flats, he said, was very bad during the monsoon. In the report of the Special Drainage Engineer he suggested that the flats which were filled in with cutchra ought to be cut off from the city by a channel or drain and to be on a level with the low-water of the sea in communication therewith. Sub-soil water played an important part in the causation of certain diseases, and he (Dr. Viegas) thought that the suggestion made by Mr. Baldwin Latham about seven years ago must be carried out. The money spent on the construction of such a channel would be well spent.

The motion not being seconded, fell to the ground.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Committee forwarded letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner with the recommendation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 2,00,000 from surplus cash balance to provide for expenditure to be incurred by the Plague Committee. The matter will be brought forward as an urgent matter before the Corporation this afternoon.

RINDERPEST AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary said that foot and mouth disease had broken out in a severe epidemic form amongst the bullocks of the Health Department. On Tuesday there were 77 cases in the bullock stable at Sankli Street. The Acting Health Officer was directed to take all necessary precautions in the matter.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation.

FIXING WATER-METERS AS AN EXPERIMENT.

Further consideration was given to letter from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, No. W-152-68, dated 6th idem, from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, on the subject of the levy of water rates by meter measurement and the hire of meters during 1897-98.

As suggested by the Water Engineer, rates were fixed for supply of water by meter to milch-cattle stables, clubs, charitable and other institutions, hospitals, &c. It was also decided to fix meters to bungalows with gardens for experimental purposes, charges to be levied in case where a larger supply was consumed. The Water Works Department was also authorized to fix meters for experimental purposes to any houses or buildings where they considered a large supply of water was wanted, to ascertain whether it was so; if the consumption was found to be excessive the water-rate was to be charged to such buildings by measurement. Arrangements were also sanctioned by which departmental charges were to be preferred in certain cases where hitherto no charge had been made.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy, It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden. London

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE PLAGUE.

The *Indian Spectator* believes in no prophecy regarding the potentialities of the plague, and remarks: "It is now nearly two weeks since we congratulated General Gatacre upon the successful results of his indefatigable work in connection with the plague in Bombay. Whether the results are entirely due to his efforts, or to the efflux of time and season, or both, we shall not, at this moment, undertake to say. Seemingly, General Gatacre and his assistants take all the credit for getting the epidemic so quickly under control. The figures, for mortality and fresh cases of the epidemic, as given out daily, are so assuring that, before another month is over, and before the rainy season sets in, we shall likely have heard the last of this dreadful visitor. It is idle to speculate upon the various theories put forward, whether the monsoons will or will not bring back the plague with greater fury. We do not think there is any prophet amongst us whose forecast could be relied upon. Time alone will show what is in store for us four or five weeks hence."

A PROPOSAL TO HOLD THE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The *Rast Goftar* has the following sarcastic notice of a proposal to hold the Indian Congress in London this year:—"We have received a communication from a Mr. W. A. Chambers, calling himself the editor of some newspaper, and asking us to notice the suggestion contained in an article in that paper to hold the Congress this year in London and to support the suggestion. In the light of the most recent events, we most willingly both give publicity to the suggestion and support it, for a chorus such as a meeting of the Congress would supply is all that is wanted as a grand finale to the Five-act Comedy now being enacted in London to make that Comedy a brilliant success. The number expected to attend would be "in all about one hundred," which leaving out some decimals for the consideration of "our only Financier," Mr. Wacha, would bear the same ratio to the present population of India as the Congress' great prototypes, the historic Three of Tooley Street, bore to the then population of England. It will thus be seen that it is an excellent suggestion. In the eternal fitness of things, it will enable the meeting to be held in the identical sartorial premises in Tooley Street from which emanated the memorable Petition in the name of the people of England. Of course there will be a similar petition to Parliament in the name of the people of India, for where two or more are gathered together in the name of the Congress, there you have 'the nation,' 'the people,' of India." The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, on the other hand, approves heartily of the proposal: "We heartily endorse the suggestion made in certain quarters for holding the next Indian National Congress in London. The idea is not a new one. It was mooted in Calcutta last year, but had to be given up as unpracticable for some time to come. This year, however, many circumstances combine to make it possible for a meeting in England, and we devoutly wish that the different political associations in the country will take up the matter in earnest and taking advantage of the presence in England of all our leading Congressmen will bring about a most desirable thing. For there cannot be two opinions as to the great advantages of a gathering right in the heart of the Empire."

THE RENEWAL OF TODDY LICENSES.

The time for the renewal of toddy licenses is approaching, and some of the vernacular journals trust that, before the new licenses are granted in August next the Government of Bombay will inaugurate the much needed relief in the shape of a reduction of the heavy tree-tax. The *Rast Goftar* says:—"There is no longer the same justification for taxing fresh toddy that there was when Sir Charles Pritchard's Abkari system was first introduced. Illicit distillation has caved in as it was expected, and we confess that the Mowra Act has, on the whole, been very considerately enforced by the local authorities and are glad to find that our fears as to its working have not been realized. With the satisfactory working of the Act we are glad to find that responsible official opinion is veering round more and more in favour of fresh toddy. The oppressive nature of the taxation has always been admitted; and if it was found necessary to maintain it so long as there was a reasonable fear of illicit distillation, now that that fear has almost disappeared, it behoves Government to relax its hold on toddy. We have reason to believe that local official opinion now is in favour of reducing the tree tax, and we trust Government will give effect to it."

THE SURAT "CAUSE CELEBRE."

Commenting on the result of the prosecution of Dr. Bhaka at Surat, the *Indian Spectator* observes: "Dr. Bhaka's acquittal at Surat will go a great way towards restoring confidence among a terror-stricken population. The prosecution,—according to the evidence adduced during the trial,—seem to have construed a personal difference of opinion into a public grievance, and acted with over-hastiness and a zeal verging on indiscretion, when a cool temper and sober judgment would have been undoubtedly better advised. As it must always happen between two such unequally placed antagonists, there was an amount of evidence which no intelligent court of justice could safely rely upon. Services of witnesses—professional and other—appear to have been freely utilized, nor was the advantage of having a goodly punitive force, at beck and call, at all foregone. The result is that, after due consideration, the court has acquitted the accused, and the prestige of the Sirkar, represented by too zealous plague officials, has been not a little affected in so far as the public in general is concerned. It is this method of work that renders the Government needlessly unpopular, and adds to the hardships and grievances of the people. Let us hope that the incident will not be repeated. Why should not the plague officials act with greater patience and forbearance towards the people as well as their trusted medical advisers?" The *Kaiser-i-Hind* condemns the prosecution in these terms: "Never was a court of law and its officials put to such worthless use as in this instance. The Government cannot possibly be making full inquiries in matters of this kind coming before it, as there is no doubt whatever that had it taken the smallest trouble to ascertain the true state of affairs, it would never have launched the prosecution in question. The whole thing looked more or less a farce,—dragging a respectable Parsi Doctor to court for telling the plague authorities that a certain person was not suffering from the plague—and so far as the Government is concerned, it does not matter much whether it was a farce or not. But when we come to think of the consequences to the person charged, the thing deserves serious consideration. A Government official, in his zeal to vindicate his authority, prosecutes a respectable professional man and produces some worthless evidence in support of his case. The court calls upon the accused for his defence; the latter does so and in the end, the abortive prosecution fails, as it was bound to do. The accused is of course acquitted, but at what cost? A matter which could be disposed of in a day is carried on for a week and an innocent man is put to the enormous expense and trouble of defending himself against a band of Government officials! And all because a servant of the Government believed himself obstructed by a certain individual! The thing is altogether scandalous and requires inquiring into by the Government."

THE LATE HON. MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

The native newspapers mourn the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik as a true friend of his countrymen. The *Indu Prakash* writes: "Never since the death of the late Mr. Justice Telang has Bombay been saddened with such a loss as it has sustained in the death of Mr. Yajnik. He died in full harness after a short illness from fever on Saturday last at 9 a.m. at the age of sixty-two. Judged by the ordinary Indian standard of educated life, Mr. Yajnik perhaps died at an old age. But he died, we regret to say, before his time. He had many useful things to do, and we have no doubt he would have continued to serve the country with the earnest devotion which characterised his work throughout his life. Born in a Nagar family the traditions of which engage a man in political intrigue, his whole career was a praiseworthy and wholesome protest against that tradition. Though he had plenty of opportunities to work in that political sphere, where men of his caste have distinguished themselves, he devoted himself to serve his country as a free and honest man." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—"The late Mr. Javerilal was one of our few political leaders and devoted a great part of his time and energy in the political well-being of his country. Personally he was a very modest and unassuming gentleman and had many qualities of the heart which gained him a large circle of friends. In the time of Lord Reay, he was honoured with a seat in the local Legislative Council and since the late reform in the Indian Legislative Councils, he was twice returned to the Bombay Council as the chosen representative of the Bombay University. In Municipal matters, as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal took a very leading part and was always respected by his brother Corporators." The *Native Opinion* writes:—"Honoured both by the State and the people, his was a characteristically useful life—life which, though apparently modest, longed for agricultural prosperity for which he fought many a hard fight with the then regimes. But his life was many-sided, and did not confine itself to one class of questions alone. He directed his energies to the threshing out of several of them, and tried his very best to push them further. He was one of those old spirits to whom work was life, and who whatever the nature of difficulties, did never shrink from them. Thus in Mr. Javerilal a most useful life we have lost and now it will be very difficult to fill his place." The *Independent* says: "As one of the leading political men of the Western Presidency, his advice and opinion were always considered of great help. For many years Mr. Javerilal was a very able contributor to the leading organs of public opinion on questions of land revenue and agriculture, which he discussed with much consummate ability. His death will be a great and irreparable loss to the country at large. He was simple, modest and unassuming to a degree. Above all his conservatism was of a most thorough going kind."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·555	NE	2	103·6	76·1	36	...	3·22	—0·96
Sirsa	29·524	E	5	110·8	82·4	10	..	1·68	—0·66
Delhi	29·529	Calm	4	108·7	82·6	27	..	1·26	—2·03
Agra	29·525	SW	4	110·6	81·7	33	...	1·37	—0·23
Cawnpore	29·562	E	3	113·6	77·6	23	...	2·81	...
Allahabad	29·561	SE	6	113·7	78·8	23	..	1·26	—0·90
Jhansi	29·539	W	3	113·2	89·2	21	...	3·01	+1·29
Jacobabad	29·553	NW	5	117·1	84·0	13	..	0·60	—0·77
Karachi	29·685	WNW	16	90·8	80·6	75	...	0·27	—1·57
Jeypore	29·578	WSW	6	111·3	79·5	52	...	1·48	—0·29
Ajmere	29·599	W	13	109·9	81·5	41	...	2·14	+0·60
Deesa	29·682	WSW	15	109·3	78·1	60	..	1·51	—0·93
Ahmedabad	29·726	WSW	6	109·9	78·6	69	..	0·91	...
Bhuj	29·681	W	25	101·6	72·4	45	..	2·31	+2·68
Rajkot	29·733	W	18	105·9	73·7	65	...	1·84	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·755	SW	15	111·2	78·3	46	..	0·03	...
Veraval	29·786	SW	8	87·6	74·8	92	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·662	WSW	9	108·4	82·6	49	...	2·02	+0·87
Indore	29·701	SW	6	106·5	80·1	41	...	0·65	—0·51
Saugor	29·600	WSW	6	107·3	81·6	38	...	3·23	+0·58
Jubulpore	29·643	WNW	4	109·5	77·6	21	..	4·07	+1·01
Hoshangabad	29·655	SSW	1	110·0	81·6	24	...	1·53	—0·66
Khandwa	29·69	W	12	110·7	85·6	34	...	1·18	—0·35
Raipur	29·6 2	SW		112·0	85·9	21	...	5·09	+2·18
Nagpur	29·641	N		114·2	79·1	20	..	2·27	—1·13
Amraoti	29·690	W	7	111·4	78·8	36	...	4·03	+1·29
Akola	29·689	NW	14	112·1	83·7	40	...	1·35	—1·67
Surat	29·774	S	5	103·7	76·0	51	...	0·79	+0·47
Malegaon	29·714	WNW	10	104·3	73·1	58	...	0·49	—0·96
Bombay	29·818	NW	1	89·6	80·7	74	...	0·51	—0·29
Poona	29·760	W	17	102·5	71·9	26	..	1·42	—1·04
Ahmednagar	29·741	NNW	10	105·3	73·9	46	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·732	Calm	5	108·1	73·2	14	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·771	NW	12	110·2	76·9	22	...	6·85	+3·78
Ratnagiri	29·812	NNW	10	91·4	79·8	37	...	0·24	—0·65
Belgaum	29·785	WNW	17	98·2	66·3	34	...	3·45	—1·46
Goa	29·847	N	16	89·0	80·4	75	...	0·05	...
Karwar	29·817	NW	10	89·2	79·3	69	...	0·46	—2·82
Mangalore	29·851	Calm	4	90·8	79·9	70	...	5·03	—0·49
Calicut	29·818	NW	15	92·3	81·0	71	...	21·24	+9·17
Cochin	29·836	Calm	8	96·2	81·1	87	0·04	20·64	+1·38
Bangalore	29·806	WSW	12	99·3	72·8	69	...	6·82	—0·51
Secunderabad	29·676	SW	8	100·3	84·2	47	...	2·25	—1·69
Masulipatam	29·693	WNW	11	97·7	79·6	77	...	11·99	+2·95
Bellary	29·777	W	11	109·2	81·8	52	..	2·83	—1·00
Cuddapah	29·745	NW	6	112·3	87·5	49	0·02	5·21	—1·31
Madras	29·797	S	9	99·5	80·0	51	..	51·25	+29·55
Coimbatore	29·785	SW	4	92·1	75·8	83	...	9·62	+0·95
Trichinopoly	29·775	WNW	8	105·7	71·9	73	0·88	21·40	+9·21
Negapatam	29·755	SW	8	105·0	80·9	68	...	17·75	+15·85
Colombo	29·82	SW	13	93·5	82·0	81	0·1	52·58	+5·77
Aden	29·783	E	8	88·8	83·3	77	...	0·07	—3·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Malegaon, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Khandwa, 18 at Akola, and 16 at Ghadechi, Neemuch and Secunderbad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Sirsa, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Nagapatam, and the minimum in very large excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Delhi and Trichinopoly. About an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Cochin and Colombo. The observations recorded at Colombo and Seychelles at 8 a.m., yesterday show that the fresh to strong monsoon winds that were blowing over the sea lying between the two places from the 3rd to the 8th have considerably decreased in force. At Colombo moderate south-westerly winds are blowing, and the sea is reported to be rough. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain with thunder and lightning on the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in North-West India, but elsewhere the changes are slight. The area of lowest pressure has been transferred westward and now covers the west of North-West Provinces and East Punjab. As a consequence there has occurred an extension of easterly wind up the Gangetic Plain. In most other places the winds are little changed, but in Lower Burma the barometer is falling, and the wind has shifted to northward, probably indicating the existence of an area of low pressure and disturbed weather in the Andaman sea. Wind force is strong at the head of the Bay and fresh to strong in the central parts of the country and North Bombay. Mean temperature has risen in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, North-West Provinces; fallen in Burma and Madras; steady in other provinces. Heat is less than usual in Assam, Lower Burma, Bombay Coast, but above normal elsewhere, especially so in Upper Burma, West Bengal, Gangetic Plain, and Madras Deccan. The highest maximum is a hundred and seventeen degrees at Jacobabad, and rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, and at one or two stations in the North-West Himalayas and in the Peninsula. Tavoy reports two and three-quarter inches. Diamond Island one inch, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·789
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·3
Dew Point		76·0
Relative humidity of Air		·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·4
General Directions of wind *		NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	325

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—140 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co, 125 cwts ambahuldi, P Govindjee; 329 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co, 30 bales wool, R Nanjee.

Arabia s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—20 bales hides and 29 bales skins, M Shapurjee and Co; 26 bales leather, Owen and Okell; 14 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 15 bundles mats, 5 cases earthenware; 12 cases brassware, 4 cases haberdasbery 1 case copperware, F P Bhumgara; 3 cases condiments, J Herwith, 12½ cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 250 cwts gum, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co; 8 bales skins, 6 bales hides, Sally Mohomed Dharamsee; 4 bales woolen carpets, V Topan; 150 cwts chutney, M M Poonjiajee and Sons; 35 cwts deerhorns, R Fazal; 3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Caledonia s—9 bales cortains, 7 bales woolen carpets, 3 cases Indian piece goods, S J Tellery and Co; 5 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—125 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers 33 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,999½ cwt poppy seed, 399 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Langbank s—973 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Idar s—59 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—800 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 tons old iron, A Hakimjee; 300 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baron Ardrossan s—165 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,003 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,007 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Baron Ardrossan s—200 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—61½ cwts sandlewood, F M Chinoy; 51 cwts jardaloo, Yick Loong and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—337 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, 150 bales twist, Tata and Co

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—1380 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E. Peck, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jadoo, Mr Dawood Essa Naseri, and 65 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain A Clarke, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius (29th April), brought a cargo of sugar and 21 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,230 tons, Captain W McQuarrie, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Cardiff (14th April), brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Leitrine, 2,811 tons, Captain K T Moglestue, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th April), with a cargo of 5,720 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company. She experienced during the voyage heavy westerly gale, with high sea, between the Basses and Cape Comorin.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (23rd April) via Mombassa, Lamoo and Aden, with a generel cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E A Gallaghar, Mr Faiz Mahomed, and 90 deck. During the voyage she experienced west to west-south-westerly winds, with south-west swell till within 350 miles of Bombay, from thence, moderate to fresh north-westerlys winds.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 12.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.						
A	Clan Macniel	1591	Price	Madras	15-5	F M & Co
B	Idzumi Maru	1999	Curnow	Singapore	13-5	N Y Kaisha
C	N Moshtari	1110	Clark	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	B Ardrossan	1825	McNeill	Trieste		W & A G Co
F	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-5	B I S N Co
N	Deepdale	1650	Peck	Dunkirk	12-5	W A G Co
O	Setos	1152	Jacobs	Zanzibar	16-5	F Heyer
P	Thames	2311	Nants	Aden	21-5	P & O Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Bahaduri	820	Adam	Karachi		Shepd & Co
	Kaveri	533	Esmailjee	Bhownugger		Shepd & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Arabia	2331	Read	Marseilles	12-5	W A G Co
2	Idar	1595	Jenings	Havre		E Bates & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-5	F Messari
7	Hydaspes	3500	Lockyer	Hongkong		P & O Co
10	Sheik	2828	Nash	Ant & Liverpool		K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	London	15-5	P & O Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	11-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·50 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Leitrine s	Moglestue	Calcutta, April 30.
(do)	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, April 23.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Rosetta s	Tillard	China.
	Deepdale s	Peck	Dunkirk.

The steamer Simla, Captain Grier, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Algoa, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Heronspool, for Marseilles.
" Langbank, for Amsterdam and Hamburg.
" Moshtari, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
8 City of Calcutta s...Greenhorn ...Glasgow, March 31.
Lindula s...Stewart ...Singapore, April 21.
9 Catherine Apcar s, Olifent ...Hongkong, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.—Steamer Pantaon.
May 9.—Steamers Kutsang, Historian and Persia.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
April					
11	Marathon H M S	Lindley	Trincomalee	27	England
1?	Cossack H M S	Reynolds	Muscat		
1?	Bonaventure H M S	Inglefield	Colombo		
2?	Mayo R I M	De berry	Bombay	26	Somali Coast
22	Veniero Italian Men-of-War	Tommesi	Assab		
24	A Provana Italian Men-of-War	Coltilletti	Zeilla	26	Zeilla
	Melpomene H M S	C Hatton	Portsmouth		
25	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Berbera	25	Somali Coast
	Barbarossa	Richter	Sydney	29	Bremen
	Konig	Dolleer	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Victoria	Worcester	London		Sydney
	Hurworth	Mirck	Mussowa		Java
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	28	Hodeida
	Elgar H M S	Clarke	Plymouth		China
27		Davies	New York	29	China
2?	Shanghai	Daniel	Bombay	28	Plymouth
	Tamboff	Poire	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Sumatra	Cowie	London		Calcutta
	Africa	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
29	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	30	Somali Coast
	Simla	Feild	Calcutta	29	London
	Carthage	Dowell	Bombay		
30	Parramatta	Preston	Sydney	30	London
	Mayo R I M	Berry	Somali coast		
	A Provana Italian Men-of-War	Coltilletti	Zeilla		
	Governolo Italian Men-of-War	Cucinello	Zanzibar		
	Karlsruhe	Bardeleben	Bremen	1	Sydney
May					
1	Minerva H M S	Ferries	China		England
	Endymion H M S	Wilson	China		England
	Maha Chakri (S Yacht)	Cumming	Bangkok	2	England
	Ceylon	London	China		England
	Flora H M S	Hutchinson	Sydney		England
	Meyun	Chambers	Perim		
	Leon XIII	Gomez	Manilla		Barcelona
	Caledonien	Blave	Marseilles	1	China
2	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		

Aden, May 2.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—30 cases whisky, Dijeebhoy Dadabhoy; 8 hogsheads whisky, K N Curranee and Co; 10 casks soap, A S Nariwala; 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

Clan Macneil s—20 cases whisky, Geo Service and Co; 25 cases whisky, Edulje Bezonjee; 6 casks soap, M S Khoshvala.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—500 cases bicarbonate of soda, Adamjee Bhimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Britannia s—3 cases soap, &c; 4 cases provision, 7 cases paper, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Caledonia s—3 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 93 cases oilmenstores Abba Gunny.

Socotra s—25 drums chemicals, Esmailjee Ebramjee Nagree.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Clan Macneill s—75 casks chemicals, A Saurfally and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bangalore s—38 cases glassware, A Dewjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Phayre, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 12.

Pechell, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, off leave, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER—BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

1. The following Extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated Simla, 23rd April, 1897, is published for information:—No. 461, Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.—Captain S. Tomlinson, Supernumerary List, and Second-Lieutenant G. A. F. Berends, resign their Commissions.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette, May 6.*)

Subject to the approval of the Govr Genl of India in Council, Mr G S Lewis, Extra Judicial Assistant Commr, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Umballa, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd of April, 1897, vice Mr S LeP T Clifford.

Mr W S Hamilton, Asst Commr, Sirsa, is appointed Junior Secy to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with effect from forenoon of the 27th of April, 1897, vice Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, M A, who vacates that appointment.

Mr A H Grant, Asst Commr, Jhang, is transferred to the Hazara district, and assumed charge of his duties at Abbottabad on the afternoon of the 29th of April 1897, relieving Khan Muhammad Akram Khan, Offg Extra Asst Commr, transferred.

Mr F A Robertson, Divisional Judge of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under Articles 306 (b) and 310 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st of March 1897.

Lieut A S Stephen, Asst Commr, from the Gurdaspur to the Hisar district, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th of April, 1897.

Subject to the approval of the Govr Genl of India in Council, Mr S LeP T Clifford, Offg Divisional Judge of Umballa, is transferred in the same capacity to the Delhi Division, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 28th of April, 1897, relieving Mr G L Smith proceeding on leave.

Mr F H R Kennedy, Offg Dist Supt of Police Umballa, is placed on special duty in connection with quarantine arrangements at Kalka.

Mr W L Hyde Asst Dist Supt of Police, Karnal is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of police, Umballa, vice Mr F H R Kennedy, or until further orders

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 Lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully compe'ent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

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BONA-FIDE SALE of Dr. Arnott's Books, Medical Instruments, at 3 P.M., Carriages and Horses, at 4-30 P.M., at St. George's Hospital, to-day.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentlemen I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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WANTED a STOREKEEPER for a Factory. Mechanical Draftsman, an Engineer preferred. Salary Rs. 40, with prospects. Apply to No. 77, care of this paper.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

WANTED, in a Native State, a qualified DEWAN, a NYAYADHISH, a PUBLIC WORKS OVERSEER and a FOUZDAR, Salaries Rs. 250, 150, 70, 50, respectively. Apply with Testimonials to "X. Y.," care of this office.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN Rs. 2-1 dozen Darts, Re. 1-8; Springs, Rs. 3. Spare Pellets for No. 3; Air Gun Box Rs. 2, 1 doz. Darts, Rs. 2; Spring replaced, Rs. 4.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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OF MAY 21.

PROGRAMME.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD),	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,"	by Mary A. Dickens, Grand-daughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

IN the London financial market no change took place in quotations yesterday. Consols were again quoted at 113¼, Paris Exchange on London and French Rentes were as before, as were also Indian Sterling Loan and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, the latter being 1s. 2 11-32d. Rupee Securities, however, were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £62 13-16; but Bar Silver remained at 27 11-16d. per oz., and in New York 60¼ cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars. Discount on Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight was 1-8 per cent. higher, at 1 3-8 per cent.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,220,000 quarters, being 60,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36⅝s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Amsterdam, business done, via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton lost its advance of 1-32d. yesterday in Liverpool, and was quoted at 4 7-32d., other prices for ready stuff being unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the near positions, and 1-32d. in those more distant, extreme prices being given at 4 9-64d. for May delivery, and 3 29-32d. for September-October. The market closed quiet, Arrivals quiet, Surats dull. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent more in New York at 7¾ cents. per oz., Futures for August 6 points more at 7·43 cents, and for December 4 points at 6·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the following is the comparison between this season's arrivals and those of 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts........	8,000	9,000	3,000
Three days' do	19,000	20,000	18,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,482,000	5,030,000	7,746,000

Locally, there has been a fair demand for Cotton to-day again. Broach and Bhownugger descriptions remain unchanged in price, but others are Rs. 2 higher. In new Cotton only a little is doing in Broach at Rs. 215/6 and in Bengal at Rs. 170 1.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Nothing fresh reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	8,529	bales.
Wheat..............................	4,337	cwts.
Linseed	1,038	,,
Rapeseed..........................	8,298	,,
Poppyseed........................	5,609	,,
Groundnuts	660	,,
Castorseed	6,857	,,
Rice..................................	6,825	,,

FREIGHTS remain a steady market. For May loading, the Thorndale (s) is reported berthed for Dunkirk, with 2,000 tons at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported at the rate, and there was a little enquiry for Bank Paper, but business was small, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.......1s. 2 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 5-8d.	,,
Credits do.	......1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Francs do.	......1·54½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 103⅝ and 103¾ for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, and 97¼ for Threes.

SHARES continue quiet with the following changes in prices reported to-day:—Central India Mill, Rs. 25 higher; Empress, Rs. 10; Jivraj Balloo, Rs. 20 lower; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; Bombay and Burmah have advanced Rs. 100 in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the second.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 27th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 27. Rs.	A.	P.	May 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.........	1,48,41,023	12	10	1,43,31,442	9	4
Other Deposits, &c.........	5,68,50,089	3	9	5,46,70,129	[illegible]	5
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	5 41,802	15	0	4,16,331	1	11
Sundries	22,65,439	8	9	22,72,527	10	9
Rs.	10,21,01,355	8	4	9,92,90,438	6	5
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**	**Rs.**	**A.**	**P.**
Government Securities —	35,97,033	0	0	40,17,523	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,25,755	4	0	64,25,755	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ——	2,76,11,871	15	3	2,56,62,503	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,25,31,309	6	4	2,20,83,761	3	9
Bills Discounted, &c. ——	1,46,83,596	6	10	1,46,77,627	0	9
Balances with other Banks	11,93,265	0	10	11,04,818	14	0
Bullion —————	3,519	10	0	3,437	5	0
Dead Stock —————	13,37,651	8	9	13,37,794	10	9
Stamps —————	10,107	14	9	9,805	4	6
Sundries —————	8,21,920	12	6	8,32,723	9	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office —	96,18,997	10	10	1,11,63,980	9	7
Do. at Branches —	1,42,53,323	14	3	1,19,73,703	4	0
Rs.	10,21,01,355	8	4	9,92,90,438	6	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 4th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,75,675	Dec.
Do. at Branches..................	4,63,094	Inc.
Other Deposits	21,79,960	Dec.
Post Bills	1,25,463	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments..................................	4,20,490	Inc.
Loans	19,49,368	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,50,543	do.
Mercantile Bills......................................	15,989	do.
Cash at Head Office	15,44,983	Inc.
Do. at Branches	22,79,620	Dec.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 8th May, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	4,22,072	1,43,582	6,375	5,72,029
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,400½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,16,154

Decrease 2,44,125

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ————	77,000	2,82,000	4,000	3,63,000
Or per mile of Railway ———	167	611	9	787
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	13,69,201	32,03,480	71,592	46,44,273
Total for 17 weeks...	14,46,201	34,85,480	75,592	50,07,273
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ——	1,33,221	2,97,037	9,851	4,40,109
Per mile of Ry do.	302	644	9	955
Total to corresponding date do.	20,45,903	45,70,758	90,313	67,06,974

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 77,109
Ditto to date .... ,, 16,99,701

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 1st May 1897, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	800	10	1,310
Or per mile of Railway	29	46	1	76
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	6,409	8,554	83	15,046
Total for 17 weeks ...	6,909	9,354	93	16,356
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.............	499	259	1	759
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	15	...	44
Total to corresponding date do.	7,892	6,230	47	14,169

Increase for the week................................Rs. 551
Ditto to date.. ,, 2,187

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW—May 4, at Khaira Gali, the wife of Captain C. W. Brownlow, R. A., of a daughter.

CLARKE—May 5, at the "Home," Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of R. W. Clarke, P. W. D., Warora State Collieries, Central Provinces, of a son.

MACDONALD—May 7, at Sorahi, Assam, the wife of John Macdonald, of a daughter.

NEDHAM—May 5, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of W. A. Nedham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRADY—DIXON—May 5, at Christ Church, Pollibetta, Coorg, by the Rev. C. H. Malden, M.A., Chaplain of Mysore and Coorg, John Daniel Brady, Overseer, [Coorg P. W. Department, to Kate Cecily Dixon, youngest sister of Mr. Charles Dixon, Coffee Planter, Prospect Estate, Kil Kotageri, Nilgerries.

DEATHS.

BREWER—May 10, at the General Hospital, Madras, John Brewer, of Davaun Cados Estate, South Coorg, aged 57.

CARMICHAEL—May 6, at Darjeeling, Elsie Gordon, the dearly loved and only surviving daughter of Surgeon-Colonel J. C. Gordon Carmichael, Indian Medical service, aged 17 years.

JOHANNES—April 27, at Benares, Emma Munro, daughter of the late Rev. J. Johannes, Baptist Missionary, Chittagong.

NEWHAM—May 2, at Kasauli, of enteric fever, William Edward Newham, Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway, Executive Engineer, (retired) of Indian Public Works Department, aged 40 years.

WILKINSON May 6, at Chakrata, N.-W. P., of abscess of the liver, Captain G. E. Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

OF late years there has been a very marked falling off in the quality of the Bombay roadways. For some reason or another the macadam has been distinctly inferior, while the binding material has worked off with the watering of the roads and added to the dust carried about by the wind. The decadence of the roads has been most evident during the last six months; possibly owing to the necessity of concentrating the energies of the Engineering department on the work of combating the plague. Now that that enemy has run its hateful course, and is almost extinct, there will be more time to devote to the state of the roads, if indeed anything can be done with the monsoon scarcely a month off. But it is not too soon to draw attention to the necessity of improving the roads of the Presidency City, and making them, as a Government Resolution once caustically suggested, at least equal to those of a mofussil town. It is popularly supposed that the want of solidity of the roads, and the constant wearing away which have made the surfaces so uneven and irregular, to the great distress of the horses that draw carriages, and the jolting of their occupants, is due to an attempt to secure economy by the use of inferior metal and binding stuff that is little better than ordinary muttee. It is the universal experience that economy sought by such means is delusive and very costly in the long run. At the present moment this truth has been brought home to the local authorities in Paddington, where the experience of other districts of the Metropolis, showing the advantage of getting the best material at a greater initial outlay, has been ignored. Pavements of the hard Yarrahdale or Karri wood from Australia—first exhibited and but little regarded at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886—has twelve and a-half years' life, while Baltic deal with cement grouting has given way under the heavy traffic, and requires renewal in four and a-half years. The cost of the hard wood is eleven shillings the square yard, while that of the soft wood pavement is seven shillings. A battle royal in the local governing body raged for two years over the proposal to use the more costly but durable pavement, and it has only now been decided to pave that part of Edgware Road and Praed Street which have to carry the heavy traffic of the Great Western Railway with Yarrahdale wood. The opposition was supported by the powerful interests of the Baltic trade.

In many parts of London, notably in Piccadilly, in Islington, and in Hammersmith, those expensive but most durable Australian blocks are now laid down. The difference in wear is shown by actual example. Blocks of Yarrah showed one-eighth of an inch as against three-quarters of an inch of Baltic wood worn down in the same period of time and under the same conditions. The hard wood is cubed with great exactitude and fits so true, that only one-eighth inch joint filled with creosote and pitch is required. The hard wood absorbs a minimum of moisture, dries quickly after rain, is more easily kept clean, and is therefore more sanitary than the softer wood pavement. Those Australian woods are making their way into use in Paris, Berlin, and New York, their superiority to other kinds of pavement—including macadam as well as granite blocks and asphalt—being regarded as established. Wood pavement superseded granite and macadam in London in the busiest streets, chiefly on account of the relief given from intolerable noise, known and dreaded as "the roar of London traffic," from the passing of thousands of vehicles along the paved and metalled streets. But the soft wood blocks, even when saturated with creosote and grouted, were open to many very serious objections. They retained moisture and gave out emanations injurious to the air passage, and disagreeable to the senses; they were slippery for horses when wet, and were far from lasting. The Yarrah and the Karri blocks are free from these not inconsiderable defects, which rendered the introduction of Baltic deal pavements impossible in Bombay or other tropical cities. There is no reason why hard wood pavement should not be tried at least experimentally in the business streets of the Fort, where the noise of the traffic is year by year increasing and is fast becoming intolerable.

The Australian hard woods, which are now coming into general use in many cities of Great Britain, France, and the United States, are grown over immense tracts of hill forest, especially in the south-western extremity of that Continent where a moist current passes over the land with north and south wind. The eucalyptus, especially the eucalyptus Marginata, which yields the Yarra, comes from the Darling Range which covers 30,000 square miles. The Tuart timber, the hardest known, comes from the eucalyptus gomphocephali; it is so gnarled and full of knots that it is very difficult to work. In these days, however, when harveyised steel can break up shells fired from guns, the muzzles of which are only thirty feet distant, there need be no difficulty in procuring machinery to cut even the Tuart. The different kinds of hard wood have been in use for shipbuilding and harbour works and on railways in Australia for many years; but it was only in 1886 that samples were sent to London to show their suitability for wood pavement. They are impervious to either wet or dry rot, and are practically non-absorbent. A section of road was laid down in the following year which was so successful that in 1889 Westminster Bridge Road was paved with Yarrahdale wood. The traffic over that highway is incessant and enormous. One thousand and two tons of traffic pass over every yard of the width of the roadway towards Westminster from six in the morning till six in the evening, the number of vehicles being 3,574. The traffic on the other side of the road is six hundred tons per yard, and the number of vehicles 3,014. How small our Bombay traffic is when compared with these figures, which are by no means the highest in the great metropolis. The annual wear of the Yarra wood under this tremendous traffic was 0·2 inch. The pavement is now practically as good as when it was laid down eight years ago. The eucalypti which yield this invaluable timber have a diameter of eighteen feet, and rise absolutely straight to a height of 120 to 170 feet. The Karri is a truly colossal tree, rising even to 350 feet, the trunk going up sometimes two hundred feet, before the branches begin. The exploiting of these immense forests is a great and growing industry in Australia. Steam-factories cut up the timber which is carried by railways to ports at no great distance. There is little prospect of the forest being exhausted even by the increasing demand from the great cities of the Old World and the New. But it ought to be the care of the Government of India, and of the Native States most favourably situated for the purpose, to introduce and acclimatise the Yarra, the Karri, and even the Tuart into this country. The southern part of the peninsula, the hills of which receive the rains of two monsoons, ought to present conditions to favour the growth of these magnificent trees from South-Western Australia. The French have taken much pains to acclimatise the eucalyptus in Algeria and Guiana, and with a fair measure of success. They are endeavouring to compete with the Australian hard woods with timber of a somewhat similar kind from New Caledonia. The fact that it is deemed worth a serious effort to secure some share in the supply of hard wood which will be the pavement of all great cities at no distant day, should stimulate the Government of India, and, as we have said, the Native Princes, especially the Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore, to introduce the tougher kinds of eucalyptus into their territories. There may be money in it.

THE President of the Bombay Currency Association explains in a contribution which we print to-day that the principal reason why the Association has not been much in evidence of late is that it has seen no ground to modify that position which it took up soon after the closing of the Mints. Its contention that that initial step to the placing of the exchange value of the rupee upon a firm and unchanging basis should be followed up by the corrolory measure of restricting the inflow of silver into the country, has been abundantly confirmed by the course of events since the recommendation was made three and a-half years ago. Silver has ever since then competed with Council bills and with gold as a medium of payment of India's balance of trade. As a result, instead of the prescribed rate having been obtained, the rupeee has fluctuated throughout, and at the present time we are no nearer a sixteenpenny rupee than we were a week before the closing of the Mints. Everyone grumbles at the fluctuations of exchange, and at the uncertainties of the situation. But owing apparently to the abstruseness of the subject extremely few people, even in mercantile circles, have thought out the problems which surround the question with sufficient thoroughness to be able to make any informing or suggestive criticism thereon. Hence there is wanting a sound and resolute public opinion on the subject, such as would be likely to move Government to action. Not having such impetus behind them the Government of India, while sharing the universal feeling that our present currency position is most unsatisfactory, have remained with folded hands, and their policy has been one of drift. Under these circumstances it is well that the dangers incidental to this policy, and practical proposals for changing it should be set forth by an expert. For this reason the contribution which we print to-day from the pen of the President of Currency Association is welcome, and will receive in many quarters the careful attention it deserves. No one on this side of India has a closer acquaintance with the problems of Indian exchange and currency than Mr. Sleigh, or has thought them out with greater care. While a considerable part of the paper is devoted to a greatly needed restatement of arguments that have been advanced before, Mr. Sleigh has succeeded in the difficult task of opening up fresh material for thought upon a well worn but ill-understood subject. The position of the Native States which possess Mints of their own, and the extent to which the large imports of silver into this country are sent across the frontier to be returned in due course, are subjects which, although having very considerable bearing on the main issue, have received very scanty attention in the past, and we are glad that Mr. Sleigh gives them such prominence in his communication. It seems inconceivable that the inflow of silver, which has so long disappointed hopes of a stable rupee, should be encouraged by Government by the refund of the five per cent. duty on the metal sent across the frontier. It is one thing to exempt from duty the silver for British dollar coinage which does not circulate in this country; it is quite another to refund the duty on the metal just because it goes across the Indian border to countries under our paramount influence. The former does not affect the position in India; the latter greatly affects it, for the exports find their way back and swell the huge volume of silver by which we are tied down to a discredited metal for payment of our gold debts. The problems with which Mr. Sleigh deals derive additional importance from the rejection of silver as the basis of their currency both by Japan and Russia, and the consequent contraction of the demand for the metal. It may be hoped that leaders of the mercantile interests of the country which suffer so intensely from the present uncertainty of exchange will regard Mr. Sleigh's lucid statement of the case as a call to vigorous and united action, in the direction of bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear upon Government for the pursuance of a more thorough and logical policy than that which now prevails.

AN appeal to the Duke of Norfolk, the Postmaster-General, in the interests of international correspondents has been made by Mr. Francis M. Merridew, of the *Times*. It suggests a practical solution of the difficulty presented by the present impossibility of franking a Reply Letter Card to foreign countries. We have the Reply Letter Card for home convenience, and the Reply Post Card and prepaid Reply telegrams interchangeable with Foreign countries, but we stop short at the Reply Letter Card. The last Postal Union Congress considered the matter, and found that technical objections stood in the way of the scheme. One objection to the introduction of the Reply Letter Card was that the facilities afforded by the Reply Post Card are not taken advantage of by the public to any appreciable extent. This Mr. Merridew considers can be explained by two facts. One is that comparatively few people know of their existence, and those that do know of it, very often do not care to take the public into either business or domestic confidence on the open Post Card. A Reply Letter Card franked with an international stamp would meet the needs of every section of the short correspondence public. No one would shrink from the discreet Letter Card, and there is such an obvious facility, and indeed temptation, to despatch the already franked and equally prudent reply that business men and private individuals would, we think, welcome the introduction of such a means of communication, and a considerable addition to the revenue of the Imperial Post Office would result. To jib at granting this boon to the letter-writing public seems very like the proverbial inclination to spoil a ship for a ha'porth of tar. There are certain technical objections to the circulation of such Letter Cards. The chief one is that the reply parts might be exported in large quantities to distant cheap money countries such as Chili, Peru, &c., whence they would be posted as genuine replies. Mr. Merriman ingeniously circumvents this difficulty by suggesting that "the outer or covering Card should only be used and despatched with the Reply section adhering to it." The French Chambers of Commerce in France and in the Colonies have approved of these Reply Letter Cards. The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in the Congress held in London in July, 1896, unanimously passed three important resolutions approving of their introduction, the last, and by no means the least, of the three being that at the Postal Union Congress to be held at Washington in 1897 "the British and Colonial Postmasters-General should be requested to take steps for the extension of the Reply Letter Card to International Postage as an efficient substitute for the oft proposed International Postage Stamp and less open to the objections raised on the ground of the financial difficulty involved." The Reply Letter Card invented by Mr. Merridew is cunningly devised. The inner card is just the gummed margin less than the outer or covering one, of which it forms part. The place for the stamp is on the upper left-hand corner, while on the outer it is on the right. The outer card has a small diamond shaped peep-hole just over the inside stamp, so that it is visible when the outer card is fastened. By means of this contrivance it is at once seen that the Letter Card is double and genuine. Control is thus attainable by the postal authorities, and the privacy of the correspondent is respected. Mr. Merridew deserves well of the public in whose interest he persistently urges on the Post Office authorities this great improvement in postal communication.

MUSSOORIE is in a fair way to become more accessible, as the Railway from Hardwar to Dehra, of which Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot are the Agents, is being pushed on without delay. The work commenced some time ago at the Hardwar end, but had to be temporarily stopped owing to an outbreak of hill plague in the neighbourhood. This having now subsided, no time is being lost in continuing the construction of the two tunnels necessary to traverse the Siwalik Hills. The line will emerge in Dun, close to the Hardwar sacred pool. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Curry, has got together a large body of labourers, and five tons blasting dynamite already has been sent up. The continuation of the line from the Siwalik tunnels into Dehra is still under survey, but it is expected it will be settled shortly. The line will, no doubt, ultimately be carried to the foot of the Mussoorie Hill at Rajpore, but this portion is not included in the scheme sanctioned. Negotiations for the Kalka-Simla Railway are still going on between the Government of India and the Delhi-Kalka Company. The exact alignment, however, is not yet settled.

THE mortality in Bombay is now so much improved that the death-rate will be shown to-day to be lower than is the case either in Calcutta or Madras. We may hope for a clean bill of health soon.

WE hear that Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C., and a Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation, caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Dr. Cowasjee has represented the Justices on the Municipal Corporation on previous occasions.

THE steamer Dominico Balduino, of the Florio Rubattino S. N. Company, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Genoa, under the command of Captain O'Canepa, has brought 1,857 bags of flour, 2,266 bags soojee, and 2,500 bags of wheat besides the general cargo.

MAJOR A. PHAYRE and three Native officers arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, and nineteen others will arrive to-day from different parts of India. These officers will be encamped on the Cooperage during their brief stay here, and will embark on board the mail steamer Caledonia, on Saturday morning, to proceed home to take part in the Diamond Jubilee. The troops will be in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, assisted by Major Phayre, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Turner, of the Viceroy's Body Guard.

THE *Englishman* finds it rather difficult to reconcile the official figures for the trade between Bengal and Tibet with those of the trade passing through Yatung. According to the former the imports into Bengal declined from Rs. 5,56,188 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,63,727 in 1896-97, while the exports to Tibet went down in the same years from Rs. 8,55,817 to Rs. 6,75,720. Turning to the trade via Yatung, the imports into British territory have gone up from Rs. 3,51,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 7,90,000 in 1896-97, and the exports in the same years from Rs. 2,29,000 to Rs. 8,88,000. It will be observed that in 1894-95 the imports suddenly increased by Rs. 2,79,000 and the exports by Rs. 5,59,000. The total increase this year is Rs. 1,10,000. There can be no doubt that the Yatung trade is steadily developing, whatever may be happening in other parts of the frontier. But how comes it that the total exports for Bengal in 1896-97 are set down officially at Rs. 6,75,720, while those for Yatung alone amount to Rs. 8,80,000? Our contemporary's figures for Yatung, it says, are authoritative.

THOSE who suffer from mosquitoes will be glad to hear of a protection which is warranted on Consular authority to be efficacious. It is the essence of "Mentha Pulegium." On going to bed, apply this sparingly to the face and hands, and the mosquitoes will not trouble you. So the British Consul at Naples declares. The remedy has not a pleasant odour, he admits, but it produces no evil effects, and affords relief unspeakable.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO GREECE.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Powers have presented a Note to Greece, according to Germany's conditions, which Greece has accepted without reserve.

THE AMBASSADORS URGE AN ARMISTICE.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople are now urging the Porte to agree to an armistice as a preliminary to the conclusion of peace.

GREEK TROOPS LEAVING CRETE.

The Greek troops in Crete have begun embarking.

ADDRESS FROM THE DUKE OF SPARTA TO THE ARMY.

The Duke of Sparta has issued an Address to the Army, in which he states that the positions at Domokos are invincible even against superior forces, and he hoped shortly to be able to assume the offensive and drive the foe from the Fatherland.

The address has probably been inspired by some political motive.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON DOMOKOS.

It is uncertain whether Edhem Pacha will receive his orders to desist in time to prevent the assault on the Greek positions at Domokos, the preparations for which have been completed.

The Sultan is disposed to moderation, but the war spirit at Constantinople is strong.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE PARIS FIRE.

The Emperor William has been effusive in his sympathy in connection with the Paris fire, and has subscribed £400 to the fund opened by the *Figaro*, to supplement the losses sustained by the bazaar.

THE CASHMERE DISASTER.

Anxiety is felt regarding the identity of the officers killed by the avalanche in Cashmere.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

The Duke of Fife was, yesterday, examined before the South Africa Committee, and said that Mr. Rhodes had deceived him.

Both the Duke of Fife and Duke of Abercorn declared they had no suspicion that the Jameson raid was intended.

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The following is the result of the races for the Chester Cup:—

Count Schomberg	1
Piety	2
Shaddock	3

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR A STRONGER SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

It is understood that the abolition of the appointment of Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India next November, when Dr. Leather's term of office expires, will clear the way for the appointment of a stronger scientific staff for other economic investigations under the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Experts for investigation of such troubles as wheat rust, and insect blights in particular, are likely to be nominated, but the scheme is still very vague. The principle likely to be adopted, however, is broadly to confine to Government paid scientific help for the present to such industries as wheat culture which are in the hands of those too poor to pay for the employment of scientists; industries like tea and indigo being left to help themselves, on the ground that they are able to do so.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MAITLAND POSTPONED.

The departure of General Heriot Maitland, who was to have left Simla for England this month, is now indefinitely postponed, owing to fresh questions cropping up regarding the leave rules and continuous service of the Royal Engineers in the Indian Military Works Department, which General Maitland is on special duty to reorganise.

THE SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the first round of the Simla Polo Tournament, on Friday and Saturday, the Black Watch play Patiala; the Commander-in-Chief's Staff play the 16th Lancers; the 2nd team of the 18th Hussars play the Viceroy's Staff; and the Rifle Brigade play the 17th B. C.; while the 5th D. G.'s, the 16th Lancers, the Bengal Cavalry, and the R.H.A., Amballa, have drawn byes.

The second round takes place on the 17th and 18th; the third round on the 20th; and the final on Saturday, the 22nd.

DEPARTURES.

Colonel Gracey, Director-General of Railways, left Simla for England, to-day (Wednesday), on leave; Mr. Upcott taking over charge from him.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, Deputy Quarter-Master General also left to-day on leave. Colonel Ridgway is officiating.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 12.

There were 2 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 7.

In the Special Plague Hospital 8 were discharged cured and 2 died. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 2 died.

The Search Parties examined 4,230 houses, and discovered 2 cases.

SURAT AND THE JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 11.

A monster meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Surat was held, to-day, at Vithalwady, under the presidency of Mr. Gulabbhai Narotumdas, the Naggarseth, to adopt an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The measure was carried amid deafening cheers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 12.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Singapore for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 16-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113¼
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

THE POSITION OF INDIA'S CURRENCY AND OF ITS STERLING EXCHANGE.

(BY MR. JAMES H. SLEIGH, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY, AND PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.)

No new or unexpected feature of importance having presented itself, bearing on the questions embedded in Indian Currency and Sterling Exchange, since the beginning of 1894, the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, of which I am still the President, considered that it would be unwise to disturb the Government in the development of their currency scheme or to keep the Association in public evidence by indulging in superfluous criticism, and may therefore be supposed by many to have fallen asleep or even to have slid out of existence! Such, however, is not really the case. We have only been waiting and watching! Several of the members have left the country since 1894, but I think I am safe in saying for all of them, as well as for those who remain, that their interest in our currency problems is as healthy as ever, and only awaits the vital spark of necessity to quicken it into active life. In view, however, of the severity of the present juncture in India's finance and trade, and of the fewness of the Members of Committee now left in Bombay, I feel impelled to express my own views on the situation independently, believing that the other members of the committee will not be displeased at my doing so, but will accept the expression of my opinions with a fair mind and support them with their approval.

It is a strikingly singular and unaccountable fact that, in all the correspondence relating to Exchange and Currency that has appeared in the English Press, both here and at home, including the series of well-reasoned articles that recently appeared in the *Pioneer*, little or no notice has been taken of what has now come to be the main factor in the question, viz., the large and continous imports of silver.

Some months prior to the closing of the Mints on the 26th of June 1893, it became apparent by what had transpired regarding the views of the Herschell Committee and from the Exchange Banks' letter to the Government of India, dated 10th December 1892, that a remedial step was imminent. It certainly needed no unusual foresight, therefore, and would have involved no responsibility whatever for the Government of India to have given timely warning to the Banks, and to the public generally, that in the event of the Mints being closed the Government would not hold themselves responsible for any silver presented thereafter. Such a notification would not only have fulfilled an obvious duty, but would have prevented the heavy shipments that were then made, and would have had a most salutary influence on Exchange as well as on the general financial position of the country. By doing so Government would not have committed themselves to any line of action regarding the mints, but would have saved themselves and others from the occurrence of that lamentable and ruinous fiasco which took place when the shipments arrived and the Banks and other remitters demanded, rightly I think, that their silver should be minted on the old terms, on the unquestioning faith of which the shipments had really been made. It would also, beyond all doubt, have prevented the headlong fall in sterling Exchange that immediately followed, and from which we have not even yet fully recovered; to say nothing of the enormous and irreparable loss the country has thereby sustained in the interval.

I have no hesitation in saying that had Government issued such a notification and supported their currency measures by placing a prohibitive duty on silver, sufficient to stop its importation in volume, the impulsion to hold back councils that ensued would never have arisen, seeing exchange could not possibly have fallen below the 1s. and 4d. then ruling. Long ere this, gold would have filled our currency coffers in exchange for the rupees, which latter, in their turn, being liberated, would have recruited and maintained the volume of the circulating rupees, and would have accomplished this great desideratum automatically and without in any degree disturbing our Exchanges with either Europe, or the Far East.

In place of this, and in consequence of Government neglecting to adopt the supplementary measure which should naturally have accompanied the main measure, the country has continued to be inundated with excessive shipments of Silver, averaging a value since the closing of the mints of fully Rs. 7 crores annually, exclusive of trans-shipments to the Far East, an influx nearly as great as when the Mints were open to free coinage! So long as the Exchange Banks and other remitters can obtain coined rupees in exchange for their shipments of silver more profitably than through the medium of Council Bills so long will shipments continue to be made, and so long too will Council Bills find a successful rival in supplying funds to India, thus largely neutralizing the benefits which should otherwise be derived from the closing of the mints. Silver can never fail to outbid Council Bills while financial requirements in India are normal, and only when the London Silver market is strong, or when telegraphic transfers are urgently needed, can Councils command a preferential sale. The almost exhaustless supply of silver, combined with gold and Government rupee paper, provide ready means of remittance to this country far beyond the requirements of its trade, and completely overshadow the value of Council Bills. I maintain that a stable exchange cannot live under such conditions, nor can the gold standard point, if ever reached, be maintained for a sufficient time to create a flow of Gold or Sovereigns to this country for conversion at the Treasury.

It is difficult to undertand why the Government of India should refrain from removing this all but invincible rival from their path. What is it that they fear? Can it be that they imagine the exclusion of silver would violate some mysterious economic law that might plunge the country into financial chaos? Silver performs no usual purpose in India, unless it be in art. A country, poor as India is believed to be, the bulk of whose labouring population finds difficulty in earning the bare necessities of life, should have little to do with expensive objects of art or even with the crude silver articles of personal adornment which custom has taught the people to indulge in—which engender habits of extravagance and intensify the evils of their poverty. I have to confess that it is quite beyond my wit to discover what possible injury could result from the exclusion of silver. For the past twenty-five years, the country has been absorbing a metal that has continuously sunk in value and promises to sink still deeper, and this too in exchange for commodities sold against gold. Had the gold been received instead of the silver how much richer and more prosperous would India have been to-day! Still, the fascination lives, and the silver stream flows on, insidiously but surely robbing her people and frustrating the strongest efforts of Government to achieve the hopes of their Currency legislation.

An unexpected feature too is showing itself at the present time, one which puzzles me much, viz., that while famine and plague are making terrible inroads on the financial resources and trade of the country, leading us naturally to expect that the mass of the people could not possibly be able to indulge in the luxury of buying silver, and would seek rather to sell what they possess for the purchase of food, silver should notwithstanding continue to be largely imported. This would seem to argue somewhat against my conclusion; yet I think it not improbable that its solution may rest in the likelihood that the up-country dealers in silver being unable, as formerly, to get silver ornaments minted decline to purchase them at all, or that the people possess greater resources than is generally supposed to be the case, while the large requirements of the native mints, and of outlying foreign States such, as Cashmere, Nepal, Afghanistan, and Thibet, are sufficient to account for the imports from Europe. In support of this last supposition, it has been strongly rumoured that very large consignments of the metal have recently been made to Jummo by an European firm of this city under a refund of the Government duty, and that the same have been brought back over the frontier and resold at a profit including the 5 per cent. duty. The mints, too, in Natives States have been lately coining briskly, and will no doubt continue to do so while their exchanges remain on the same basis as before the Government mints were closed. It would be interesting to know what arrangements actually exist with the Government of India as to the working of the native mints. So far as I am aware no public notification or statement on this point has ever been made, but it can hardly be supposed that Government would be so unwise as to permit a refund of duty to these States, or leave to them the privilege to coin silver "ad libitum," at a profit of fully 30 per cent. on the exchange values of the British rupee. Yet, I fear, there is a leakage somewhere, and that no steps to adjust such points have been taken; else why this brisk coining, at a time, too, when the internal trade of the country gives no warrant to the belief that an expansion of their currency is either desirable or necessary? Surely it cannot be argued that the "Paramount Power" are unable to control the working of the Native Mints so as to bring it into harmony with the Currency laws of British India.

I am no believer in the theory that contraction of the currency is a "sine qua non" to the fulfilment of the Government enactments. A free and elastic currency, is as the very life blood of commerce! Without it, Trade languishes and contracts, and I am therefore forced to believe that until the gold basis has been permanently reached, when the currency chests shall be automatically unsealed and made to give up their rupees in exchange for gold, the trade of India will stagnate and fail to respond to its opportunities, or to expand in any degree commensurate with its enormous natural resources. The marvel really is that trade has kept its foothold at all in view of the strong adverse influences that have surrounded it. But such is only evidence of India's "enormous natural resources" which alone have sustained her in spite of the most embarrassing financial conditions that the world has ever known!

My belief is not that the contraction of the currency is essential to the consummation of the Government scheme, but that it lies in the narrowing of the channels through which the balance of trade can be remitted to India. Councils, Gold, and Government rupee paper are ample for the purposes of adjustment, and until these become the only media, fluctuations in our sterling Exchange will continue to be quite as harassing and our difficulties regarding taxation and revenue quite as formidable as in the past.

From a letter addressed by me as President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, dated 1st February, 1894, to the Government of India, on the subject of silver imports, I quote the following paras., which, in the light of the interval, apply with irresistible force to the existing position:—

"It seems to the Committee that the announcement that the Government have no intention of imposing a duty on silver emanates from a conviction that the recent imports of the metal were in great measure due to speculation, the outcome of a general belief that an import duty was imminent. This opinion, however, does not accord with the information obtained by the committee after very careful enquiry. They believe that whatever speculation exists has a substantial basis in the demand that springs in all directions from the industrial population of the country for cheap silver, the duration of which they think it is impossible to measure, unless, indeed, it be by the practically inexhaustible supply of coined rupees available for the metal's purchase which lie dormant beyond the circle of commercial influence.

"The argument which has been most relied upon by opponents of a measure to exclude silver is that such a step would raise exchange against silver-using countries, and would consequently ruin this country's trade with China and the Far East. The Committee do not, however, place much importance on this argument. They maintain that except while exchange is actually rising or falling it has no influence whatever in the volume of a country's trade. When rising an impetus is given to imports and a check to exports, when falling a check to imports and an impetus to exports, but when exchange permanently settles, no matter at what rate, high or low, trade cannot possibly be influenced thereby, unless, indeed, it be to stimulate it in all directions through the certitude and confidence it engenders. By this the Committee do not wish the Government of India to infer that no injury whatever would be inflicted upon our trade with China and the Far East by a sudden rise in exchange, but they believe that no permanent injury would result, and that once exchange gave evidence of stability the trade would steadily recover to its former volume and continue to expand. In support of this I am to remind Government of the fact that no sooner had the shock attendant on the closing of the mints passed off than our trade with China and Japan began to revive, and would probably, long ere this, have fully recovered had all doubt been at once removed regarding the import of silver.

"The Committee desire me to draw Government's special attention to the probable effect of allowing the present unrestricted flow of silver into India to continue in the event of famine in the land. They believe that were such a calamity to befall the country, the raw silver that had been substituted for the coined rupees would prove unsaleable, and consequently valueless in providing the people with food. On the other hand, were the importation of the metal stopped, the uncoined silver now in India would gradually rise to the value of the rupee and become available not only to purchase food, but to do so at its old value. Thus, too, the argument that the closing of the mints had despoiled the innocent holders of the metal would fall, and contentment made to reign where at present only discontent exists.

"The Committee are of opinion that the least objectionable mode of excluding silver would be by imposing a duty equivalent to the difference between the invoice value of the metal and the standard value in sterling (at present 1s. 4d.) of the rupee. They do not consider, however, that the means to be adopted are of much consequence so long as they prove effective.

"They desire me to impress upon Government the strength of their conviction that, while silver is freely admitted—Councils unsaleable, or only partially so—and Home charges met by increasing India's gold indebtedness—there can exist no reasonable hope of extricating India, within a visible distance of time, from its present difficulties. Valuable time is being lost—the closure of the mints nullified by the free imports of silver—the country drained by sterling creditors and saddled with an ever-accumulating stock of depreciating metal that can serve no useful purpose beyond providing articles of art and luxury."

It is now more than three years since these paragraphs were written, and in that time the history of exchange and trade prove beyond all manner of doubt the absolute accuracy of the Committee's views, and should be sufficient to convince the Government that until the import of silver is checked in its competition with Council Bills their currency legislation will remain as nought!

What France, Germany, Italy, and Austria have long since accomplished, and what Russia and Japan have recently resolved upon carrying out should certainly not be difficult of attainment by a country gifted with the material resources of India.

Silver monometallism is of the past. It can no longer satisfactorily perform the duties of international barter, unless, indeed, the leading nations of the earth can agree to rehabilitate the metal under the garb of bimetallism.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS ACCELERATED.

ONLY FIVE DAYS' NOTICE.

As stated in our last issue, orders were received in Bombay on Tuesday for the departure of the headquarters wing of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Regiment warned for duty for South Africa, on Saturday week, May 22. The eleven days' notice thus sent has, however, been reduced, first to six and then to five days. Orders were received from the Army Headquarters early yesterday morning for the departure to take place as soon as the Commissariat arrangements could be completed, and Tuesday, the 18th instant, was spoken of as the day when everything should be ready at latest. Enquiries made at the Commissariat Offices lead, however, to a further acceleration of the departure by one day, the officers in charge coming to the conclusion that five days would suffice to complete the arrangements. But this will only be possible by continuous work, night and day, in the Commissariat Department. Heavy additional work will also be thrown upon the District Staff Office, where the A. A.-G. and his Deputy are already busily engaged in making preparations.

As we indicated when the acceleration of the departure of the Fusiliers for the Cape was first made known, the R. I. M. S. Canning will convey the first batch of troops. She has been in the harbour for some days awaiting the expected call, and now that it has come, the work of fitting up the vessel for the reception of the soldiers is being busily prosecuted. Her carrying capacity of 609 will be sufficiently utilised by the headquarters wing which, as already stated, will leave Bombay on Monday next. For the remaining companies stationed at Deesa and Ahmedabad, and the detachments at Mount Abu, Deolali, and Khandalla a hired vessel has been chartered—the British India steamer Bancoora. The vessel was surveyed yesterday by the Military and Marine authorities. The Bancoora is 2,880 tons gross and 2,198 registered. She is a steel-screw three-masted steamer, and was built in 1880, by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, at Dumbarton. Her length is 322·8 feet, breath 40·3 feet, and depth 25·9 feet. She is commanded by Captain G. A. Shepherd. The work of fitting her up will commence to-day, and will be rapidly pushed on.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, employed as Drill Instructors, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, have returned to Regimental duty:—Lance-Corporals P. McDonald, A. Woods, E. Deegan, P. Cregan, and J. Murphy.

It will be manifestly convenient for the remainder of the regiment to follow the headquarters wing without any great delay. We understand that the interval between the date of Colonel Cooper's arrival with the largest part of his regiment in South Africa and the completion of their ranks by the coming of the second transport, will be a brief one, possibly not more than a week or ten days.

Cape Town will, it is understood, be the destination of the regiment, and the Canning, leaving Bombay on the 17th inst., is expected to arrive there on June 5. It is noteworthy that the troops when leaving here will not be accounted on a war footings, although of course they could be placed on such a footing immediately on reaching their destination if necessary. They take only 200 rounds of ammunition per man, and all that the Commissariat Department has to do in the way of supplies is to provide a month's rations for the three weeks' journey. The wing to be taken by the Canning will, of course, include the regimental staff and the Band, whose performances on the Esplanade from time to time have been so greatly appreciated by the public.

Our Simla correspondent, telegraphing last night, says:—The Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar relieves the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, while a wing of the East Yorkshires, from Belgaum, relieve the Middlesex at Ahmednagar.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

WE have pleasure in noting that the introduction of the Examinations on behalf of the City and Guilds of London Institute by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, as already intimated in our columns some weeks ago, has now become an accomplished fact. In spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of our local Institute by the plague and other causes, eleven candidates presented themselves for examination in Cotton Spinning, Electric Light, and Power, and Mechanical Engineering, while to-day about eighteen candidates will attend for examination in the Ordinary and Honours Grades, in Electric Light and Power transmission, Electro Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering, part II., and Mine Surveying.

As this is the first great development of the system of examinations in India—bringing as it does the local talent in competition with their English confreres,—the results will be watched with much interest.

A REMINISCENCE of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is given in the course of an interview with Mrs. Crawford in "The Temple Magazine." Mrs. Crawford, after saying that she knew Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in Paris, added: "I remember once speaking to her about 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' she looked at me and said, 'I could not help writing that book; it was God who did it.'"

THE CYCLE AT HOME.

(FROM A CYCLING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

"THE Bicycle Girl" is the title of a musical play at present on tour. It has proved very successful, provincial audiences signifying their approval in the usual way. I hear that a company will take it out to the colonies in the autumn.

The inevitable interviewer has been on the track of Madame Sarah Grand. The talented authoress of "The Heavenly Twins" is an enthusiastic cyclist. She thanks the cycle for having rescued her from a long attack of nervous prostration. She believes the bike to be one of the best cures for all manner of neurotic effections.

Seven thousand spectators were present at the Surrey Spring Meeting on Saturday last, at Kennington Oval. The professional half-mile handicap was the best contested race, Borden winning after an exciting tussle with Hambley and Waters. A. McW. Bourke, of the St. George's Hospital C.C., won the mile handicap. E. J. Callaghan, Polytechnic C.C., won the classic Surrey Cup for the first time.

A rather bombastic "manifesto" has been issued by an organisation calling itself the Cyclists Parliamentary and Municipal Association. It asserts in effect that it is going to get justice done on all subjects interesting to cyclists.

Racing will boom on the Crystal Palace track this year. A well-known French pacing team has been exclusively engaged by a well-known firm. Records will be certain to fall many times during the season at the famous path of Sydenham.

A firm of cycle makers have just been favoured with an order from a well-known circus proprietor, for a tricycle suitably built for propulsion by an elephant. The owners of the elephant believe in giving it as much comfort as possible, as the machine is to be fitted with up-to-date pneumatic tyres.

Cyclists are looking forward with interest to the appearance on the path of a gear invention which the owner claims will enable an ordinary racing cyclist to ride at the rate of a mile a minute. A Cardiff man is responsible for the new thing in gears, and he is sure about its wonderful pace-providing qualities that he is willing to compete against any rider; at least, he says so. A challenge issued a week ago by Gibbons-Brooks, however, has brought forth no response.

The following particulars of the manner of the training of military cyclists in Germany have aroused great interest among our English volunteer cyclists. The cycling recruit is first taught the salient points of his mount, which for training purposes takes the form of a low safety with 1½ in. cushion tyres, and for active service is of a lighter and more up-to-date character. He is then instructed in the care and method of cleaning his machine, and then he embarks upon his serious training as a military cyclist. For instructional purposes three men allotted to each machine, and the preliminary work commences in October, so that before winter is on them each man is a fairly decent rider, and continues his riding practice two hours weekly throughout the winter months.

In the following March he is practised in the control of his machine, which if he has not acquired in his weekly two hours' riding through the winter he must be a very inapt pupil. He is then presumed to be ready for active service in the field, and then gets instruction in the building and repair of his bicycle, the disposition of weights, the carrying of the rifle and the revolver with which he is armed (a revolver better than our volunteer cyclists), the precautions to be taken with regard to heat and cold, and the police regulations of various towns, though we should have presumed that the militarism of Germany would make very small "pertaters" of police regulations.

"The Man at the Wheel" writes:—It is not given to every man to wax enthusiastic with small cause, and I must say that I couldn't myself work up sufficient enthusiasm to go travelling with a bicycle through barbarous countries, encountering at every turn difficulties and dangers of a most alarming kind. Other men are, apparently, differently constituted, and the formidable obstacles with which they meet on their peregrinations have an encouraging rather than a deterrent effect. The latest disciples of Stevens, who years ago made the tour of the world, more or less, on a high bicycle, are three Englishmen who have traversed Western Europe and South Russia and crossed the Caucasus Range into Asia. They are now on their way through Persia to Hindustan, and the harrowing accounts they send home from time to time of the terrible hardships they have undergone would excite more pity if one could discover any useful object in the foolhardy expedition they have undertaken. From all I can deduce from the reports, the bicycles must have been a serious encumbrance to them over a great part of the course.

Though its public appearances are few and far between, the London Bicycle Club has never forfeited the position it has held for the last twenty years as the first and foremost club devoted to the pastime. The race meeting which it held annually for many years and finally relinquished is now to be revived, and will take place at the Crystal Palace in June. Although the London Bicycle Club maintains the good social position it has always held, it is not a mere society club, but a body of practical road riders, many of whom have in the past distinguished themselves as bicyclists in various ways. The members of the club have recently addressed themselves to the very kindly office of providing tenants of the Gordon Boys' Home with bicycles, and while some of the members contributed their old machines, others subcribed to a fund for the purchase of further bicycles. The result was that no fewer than sixteen bicycles were obtained, and these were presented to delighted boys on the 4th inst. It was a generous impulse that prompted the gift, and one worthy of all praise.

In spite of the generally good roads with which England abounds, there are still to be found wheelmen who hanker after specially constructed tracks—that is to say, special paths for bicycles to be laid alongside the existing metalled surfaces of our chief highways. I have little sympathy with this desire, because such an innovation would be a step in the wrong direction. The object should be to have our roads properly constructed of suitable materials, in which case their surface would be all the most fastidious bicyclist could desire. The space available at the side of our highways is not continuous, so that such paths, if laid down, would be of an intermittent character, and if they became to any extent a recognised feature they would have the effect of checking the efforts now being made to improve our roads and get them constructed and repaired on more efficient and economical lines.

The severe exertion of bicycle racing, prolonged continuously for an entire day, and sometimes for six days at a stretch, has long been recognised as a terrible strain on the constitution of the riders. Last year the exertions of A. V. Linton in the Bordeaux to Paris race resulted in his death, though this catastrophe might have been averted had he taken adequate and proper rest afterwards, to enable him to recuperate his exhausted system. In England we consider there is more to be lost than gained in interfering with the liberty of the subject and stopping these senseless performances; so, bribed by the offer of valuable prizes, men are allowed to put themselves through the ordeal of races prolonged beyond all reasonable and natural limits. In the United States they think that six-day continuous competitions call for repression, and the Illinois Legislature has before it a Bill to make it compulsory for the riders to be given six hours' rest after every twelve hours of racing.

Among the numerous manufacturers of bicycles changes are constantly taking place. Occasionally one hears of a firm that has earned a good reputation disappearing gradually and giving place to others. There is one way only of acquiring a permanent reputation in the trade, and that is by means of good work. The credit which a thousand good machines will bring to a maker will be more than destroyed by a score of bad ones. One of the firms which has been making steady and consistent progress of late years, and has, by the excellence of its productions, forced its way into prominence, is John Marston, Limited, of Wolverhampton. The "Sunbeam" machines have made a name for themselves by sterling merit and by the general satisfaction they have given to those who use them. A trying tour in Spain, where the roads are none too good, was recently made by the rider of a "Sunbeam." On such a journey it is of the utmost importance to be mounted on a thoroughly reliable machine, for a breakdown in the mountains of Spain would not be an enviable experience.

Cyclists in Ireland have hitherto enjoyed, or perhaps I should say experienced, immunity from the regulations as to the carriage and use of lamps, bells, &c., to which English riders have had for years past to conform. It is now sought to assimilate the law with that of England, in the interests of those who ride in Ireland rather than in hostility to them and for this purpose Mr. Gerald Balfour has introduced a short Bill into Parliament under the style of the Bicycles (Ireland) Bill, which, if passed, will merely enact that the regulations in force in England shall be observed by Irish cyclists. The position of the latter has ever been an invidious one, and though Dublin has long been a centre of bicycling enterprise and activity, the lot of those who live in that city has been particularly happy. In some country districts riding on the footpath is tolerated, but the rider who resorts to this practice to escape roads that are notoriously bad, never knows when such a course may bring him into trouble. I think Irishmen will consider themselves better off on the whole by having definite regulations to observe, instead of having to obey an unwritten and ambiguous law, the vindication of which is too often left to the caprice of men "vested with a little brief authority."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	20
	Chakla	0	1	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	0	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	4
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	0	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St. George's	0	1	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	0	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	1	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Mulikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Bhattia	0	0	
	Total	8	8	86
	Total to date	12,243	10,440	

DEATH OF A NURSING SISTER.

Sister Elizabeth, of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, who was attending to plague-stricken patients in the Mahim Causeway Hospital, died at half-past 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, from plague. She contracted the disease on Saturday last, when she was removed to the Parel Government House Hospital, where she remained under the treatment of Dr. Thompson. On the following day, two large buboes appeared, showing the identical symptoms of plague. Her amiable disposition and devotion to duty had won her the esteem and admiration of those who knew her. Her funeral, which took place, last evening, at the Sewree Cemetery, was very largely attended, the members of the Plague Committee, with their chairman and secretary, and all the District medical officers on plague duty being amongst those present at the cemetery.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Yesterday morning, Mr. James, a member of the Plague Committee, and Dr. Weir took Dr. Thomas, Sanitary Commissioner of Mauritius, and Dr. Bonner, Naval Physician, round the Mandvie District and showed them over the chawls in which the process of disinfection was being carried on. They inspected a number of godowns in the vicinity, and thence proceeded to Nowroji Hill, where they were met by a search party carrying on house-to-house visitation. They then went to Kamatipura, and made a tour of inspection in that district.

POLICE HOSPITAL.

The Police Hospital has been entirely vacated. There were in it three patients, who have been removed to the Bapty Road Hospital. A number of policemen are still living in the segregation camp erected on the maidan, behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

PLAGUE CASE ON MALABAR HILL.

A malee boy, residing in the compound of Major Stanley Smith's bungalow, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, was yesterday removed to the Arthur Road Hospital suffering from plague by Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji. The boy had absconded to Kamatipura, where he was traced by Dr. Sorab yesterday morning.

RAO SAHEB ELLAPA BALARAM'S SEGREGATION CAMP.

In the course of last week the occupants of the segregation quarters, built at the sole expense of Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, Justice of the Peace, on the New Foras Road, opposite the Municipal Market, waited on him in groups of two separate deputations, at his bungalow in Grant Road, to thank him for the excellent accommodation he had provided for them since January last, when they most needed such useful housing. When the bubonic plague was raging segregation camps were urgently required about Foras Road; and Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, sought out the most eligible and likely person to undertake the task of building quarters for healthy persons who were compelled to live apart from those who had been attacked by the epidemic. The name of Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram was suggested. Mr. Snow at once consulted him, and remarked to him that, if the Rao Saheb erected temporary sheds on the Foras Road, both the Government and the public would be pleased with him for giving shelter to the needy. Mr. Ellapa at once accepted the suggestion, and rented an extensive plot of land on the site indicated, and within a short space of time, being himself an architect and contractor, and having purchased the materials, he constructed about twenty-three sheds, each measuring twenty feet by ten, with a small open space in front, giving shelter to seven or eight persons. Fresh water-connections were laid on and standpipes were erected for the use of the occupants, for whom other domestic offices were also provided. The huts form a circular range, with an open compound which is common to all. The sheds were no sooner put up than they were all occupied. They are built on raised ground, and look healthy, and neat, and tidy. One of the residents being asked if he liked the hut, brusquely replied: "Who would not like to live in such comfortable quarters!" The camp seems lively; three or four births have taken place therein, and the whole village is happily provided with all necessaries of life. A Purdasi sepoy is employed to manage the camp, which is daily lighted, and to keep watch at night-time. It has been visited by the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, members of General Gatacre's Committee, his Excellency the Governor, and others who are interested in the sanitary condition of the city and in eradicating the scourge. The Municipal Commissioner thanked Mr. Ellapa for his thoughtful liberality, saying that he knew what influential gentlemen could do if they wished, and adding, he trusted other persons would follow Mr. Ellapa's example, and do service to Government at

the present juncture. It is said that Mr. Ellapa is trying to find a more suitable place to accommodate segregationists during the monsoon. If the good example of Mr. Ellapa is followed by other well-to-do gentlemen, it will be great blessing to the city.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:— Arrivals by sea 4,377, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,603, making a total of 6,980 persons. Departures by sea 1,474, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,656, making a total of 4,130 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,850 persons.

GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

The following twenty-three patients have been discharged cured:—Manuel De Souza, Joseph Lazarus, Kareem Imambux, Sadat Mardan, Savala Tookaram, Dugroo Khondaji, Luchmondass Gungadass, Nurdin Hyab, Moonaswamy Veeraswamy, Ramchander Narayan, Jariam Darkoo, Bholai Fatar, Sadhuram Sohan, Dhondoo Rama, Maheshgir Luximongir, Abdool Mahomed. Women—Amina Kassumkhan, Rukmina, Walia Hajira, Awdi Mahadew, Rayee Bayee, Chivali Dowlata, Mary Magdalen.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted 3, and remaining under treatment 13.

Five patients were discharged cured during the last week, the names and residences of whom are as follows:—Abdul Husain Gulam Husain, aged 12 years, Fulgalli; Esufali Tayabali, aged 13 years, Fulgalli; Abdul Husain Mahomedali, aged 18 years, Koliwada, Sattar; Abdulla Sarafali, aged 19 years, Machi Bazar; Abramji Adamji, aged 40 years, Bhatia's Chawl.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant:—Admissions 4; convalescent 3; and remaining under treatment, 9.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 11th May to 6 a.m., 12th May there was 1 admission and 1 death, and remaining under treatment 23.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last fortnight ending 9th instant, there were 7 new admissions, 2 deaths, and the following 7 were discharged cured:—(1) Asharam Khimji, (2) Anant Trimbuk, (3) Revabai Narayen, (4) Nutchma Laxmun, (5) Manilal Tricumdas, (6) Jadavji Jaksi, and (7) Gokibai Patamsi. There are twenty patients now under medical treatment.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 8.

Yesterday there were 11 fresh cases of plague and 10 deaths.

Some native officers and men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, travelling on furlough from Bhuj to Peshin, were detained in Keamari for 10 days.

All the departments of the Health Establishment having been given up by the Municipality the wages are now paid by the Plague Superintendents to ensure punctuality in payment.

To-day there were 9 fresh cases and 8 deaths.

May 9.

There were 8 fresh cases to-day and 8 deaths, raising the totals to 4,015 and 3,279.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Our correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The encouraging decrease in the plague mortality was maintained yesterday, though there has not yet been any appreciable reduction in the deaths among the Mahomedans. A few days ago, a well-to-do Mahomedan money-lender, residing in Ghanchi Vad, to avoid the plague removed to a distance of two miles, leaving his family to take care of his house. A day or two after a messenger was sent by his family to his new residence, to inform him of the illness of his wife, when he told the messenger to take good care of his wife. The next day news was communicated to him of the death of his wife, but he did not venture to attend her funeral, which was left to be managed by others. This is not the only instance of timidity or fear of death overpowering feelings of natural love and affection towards the near relatives. Several instances have happened herein wherein Banias have left their aged parents or other relatives, and in one case a Pardassi his own brother, to die unattended and be carried for cremation by low-castepeople. The Mahomedans of Kharwadi in view of the frequent absence of their community at funerals, have made rules to the effect that every family is bound to send at least one male member to attend every funeral that may take place among them under pain of the defaulting family being ostracised. The Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, returned last night, from Bombay, where his wife died after a protrated illness of several months. His friends and acquaintances sympathise with him in his bereavement. It is gratifying to learn that by the praiseworthy exertions of our Administrator, Captain Azavedo, seven thieves concerned in the robbery committedd at Vadifalia, communicated yesterday, have been arrested with a portion of the stolen property, and more are to be arrested to-day. This is probably the first instance of stolen property being traced. It is hoped that a skilful investigation of this matter will lead to the extirpation of the whole gang of thieves.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. HANDCOCK is permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT A. D. MACPHERSON, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is detailed for famine duty.

LIEUTENANT M. L. FERRAR, Unattached List, is posted to the 12th Bengal Infantry.

LIEUTENANT A. WARD is posted to the 30th Punjab Infantry on return from half pay.

LIEUTENANT G. THOMAS, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the higher standard in Persian.

CAPTAIN R. G. BROOKE, 7th Hussars, is apppointed A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

CAPTAIN E. B. MEIN, 5th Punjab Infantry, is appointed 2nd in-command of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT G. A. DALE, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted a year's extension with Burma police.

CAPTAIN J. R. MATHEWES, on appointment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, is posted to the Madras Command.

SANCTION has been accorded to No. 2 Company Madras Sappers, being quartered for the summer at Maymyo instead of at Thayetmyo.

CAPTAIN H. W. G. GRAHAM, 5th Lancers, is appointed Officiating Station Staff Officer 1st class in the Punjab Command, vice Major Becker proceeding on leave.

LIEUTENANTS C. HODGKINSON, 6th Bengal Cavalry; J. R. Gaussen, 8th Bengal Cavalry; E. W. M. Purvis, 18th Bengal Cavalry; and R. E. Bond, 4th Bengal Infantry, have passed the Higher Standard in Urdu; and Lieutenant C. G. Stansfeld, 43rd Gurkhas, the Lower Standard.

CAPTAIN G. H. B. RAITT, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant T. S. Barton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, have been selected for appointment as officiating Cantonment Magistrates at Lucknow and Barrackpore respectively:—Captain C. L. Woolcombe, Scottish Borderers, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Major Wylly vacated.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination in tactical fitness for promotion:—Majors H. E. S. Abbott, Royal Engineers; C. S. Wheler, 6th Bengal Cavalry; A. H. Wilmer, 19th Punjab Infantry; S. Frewen, 16th Lancers; A. Elias, West Surry Regiment; E. R. C. Graham, Cheshire Regiment; C. St. L. Barter, Yorkshire Light Infantry; D. W. Hickman, 34th Pioneers; and G. C. Atkinson, 3rd Madras Infantry.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* notes that Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., has made a tremendous jump over the heads of some 300 colonels of the Imperial and Indian services on to the establishment of general officers. Such a supersession would seem at first sight almost unaccountable. Yet there has been no favouritism of any kind. The promotion came to Colonel, or rather as he now is Major-General Marshall as a right of succession. His case is deserving of notice in more senses than one. Not only has he had the good fortune to go on to the establishment of general officers by a veritable bound, but he is the last officer of the old Indian engineers who can hope to do so, for he is the last of those who joined the Imperial army from "John Company's" service to whom such promotion can come. In other words, the list of field officers Royal Engineers on the old Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Lists is exhausted, and in future any vacancies occurring among general officers of the old Indian engineers will be filled not by former Addiscombe but Woolwich trained men.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 1st May was 346 against 356 and 359 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 69 deaths from cholera, against 84 and 89 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by four. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week, against four in the previous week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 132 and 28, respectively, against 138 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 38·7 per mille per annum, against 33·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE GRÆCO-TURKISH WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay newspapers might advantageously translate some of the Egyptian accounts of the war in Greece. In one of these papers there has been a narrative of all the attacks made by the Greeks on the Turkish positions at the commencement, and relates how the Greeks at the first surprised three Turkish outposts, and when they made another attack with 4,000 men at night on a position near Ellasona that the Turks used the electric search light, and after a short combat put the Greeks to flight. It then goes on to detail the names of the several Turkish officers who command the Divisions and Brigades at Eliasona in which I recognise the names of two of my old friends. The article mentions that on the occasion of the night attack the Turks captured three old Greek officers. It also mentions that the Turks have 40 regiments in the Janina and Epirus District, who have strict orders only to act on the defensive. The paper also gives the numbers of transport animals attached to each Division of the Turks, and as each Regiment has usually 2 guns or more attached to it the force in Janina forms a very strong Army Corps.

There is very little doubt that the Greeks have been for years arming the fortresses in Thessaly and preparing for a war with Turkey, as they have made two military railways for war purposes, one from Volo to Larissa, and another to Trikalia. Certainly these railways were not built parallel to one another for commercial purposes as the country is a succession of mountain ranges. The Turks if they now advance on Athens via Thermopylex, will have great difficulties to contend with in crossing the rivers as the snow has begun to melt. The Greeks have been amusing themselves in celebrating their Independence Day, which was not achieved by their own bravery, but by Marshal Maison, at the head of 12,000 French troops, who compelled Ibrahim Pasha to retire from the Morea in 1829. It is expected that the Turkish troops when set in motion from the side of Janina will seize the Isthmus of Corinth and obtain possession of the railway between Athens and Patras, and they would then very soon reconquer the Morea. There is no disguising the fact that the disturbances in Crete have been organized by the Greek Government. The English correspondent of the *Times* states that the Christians in Crete have no quarrel with their Mussulman brethren, and it is evident that the rebellion was encouraged and excited by the Yunanee (Greek) Government, who hoped to secure the island of Crete as an appanage to their own dominions. Perhaps the present war will bring it home to the general public that the administration of Turkey is not so bad as the world seems to believe. At all events, the administration of their army is very nearly perfect, and as the Sultan on an emergency can mobilise and bring to the defence of the empire fifteen hundred thousand soldiers, perhaps the coercion and partition of Turkey will be deferred *sine die*. We must remember that Turkey in 1877 and 1878 was able to keep the military power of Russia at bay for a long period of time, and it is very doubtful if the fortress of Widdin on the Danube had not been captured by a fluke whether the Russians would ever have been able to reduce the fortresses of the Gudrilateral constructed by the great Von Moltke under the auspices of the Sultan Mahomed II.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, May 9.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF AT NASSIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A famine relief fund has of late been started at Nassik by some well-known charitably-inclined Bhattias of Bombay who have temporarily removed there in consequence of the epidemic raging here, and it is very gratifying to find that under the able management of the honorary secretary, Mr. Jairam Hurry, consignment broker at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the movement has been gaining ground every day. It may be observed that Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., has been pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 500, and the list, which has been subjoined, contains many well-known Hindu names besides who have subscribed handsomely, making so far and in so short a time a total sum of Rs. 4,000. That such a relief-fund is absolutely needed at Nassik can be fully realized from the very fact that ere the fund was started and the famished fed as at present, such poor wretches used to barely subsist on some bark of trees, powdered and melted in water, till welcome death came as a Godsend relief. It formed a heart-rending and shocking sight to see hundreds of poor unfortunates die like so many animals, simply for want of food, and the origin of the present charitable fund owes its existence to no other cause than such sorrowing sights.

From the 9th instant, thanks to this charitable movement, some 2,000 people are being now daily fed once every day with "kichdee" and "kajur"—children, women, and men, in their respective quarters—and the large dharamsalla of Mr. Cooverjee Mowjee has been kindly placed at the committee's disposal for that purpose.

The subjoining list is still open, and further sums from the charitably-inclined ladies and gentlemen will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged in the usual order. Such sum can either be paid to Mr. Veerjee Valjee, consignment broker of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., or to the undersigned, Panchwati, Nassik.—Yours, &c.,

JAIRAM HURRIDAS.
Hony. Secy., Nassik Famine Relief Fund.
May 12.

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.	500
Seth Mavjee Madhavjee Dwarkadas	251
" Dwarkadas Dharamsi	151
Messrs. Soonderdass Dharamsi and Co.	101
" Jeevandass Dharamsi and Co.	101
Seth Kurumsa Ramjee	101
" Valljee Ebbjee	101
" Keshavjee Purshotam	101
" Jamsedjee Nesserwanjee	100
" Guneshrao Rughunath Moothi or Daji Saheb	75
" Hurgovandas Jeevandas Kothare	51
" Heerjee Govindjee	51
" Ebbjee Oomersey	51
" Dharsey Bhimjee	51
" Ravjee Sakulchund	51
" Shamjeebhai Akhai Toolsidas	51
" Ruttonsey Goculdas	51
" Memon Haji Isac Adam	51
" Jesraj Lalljee	51
Messrs. Kurrumsi Dhursey and Co.	51
" Keshavjee Mohanjee and Co.	51
" Naranjee Jaitha and Co.	51
" Bharmal Poonsi and Co.	51
" Kurumsi Khetsi and Co.	51
Seth Liladhur Purshotam	51
" Devjee Purshotam	51
" Goculdas Topan	51
" Moolijee Mungal	51
" Kooverjee Doongersi Joshi	51
" Kanjee Rajpar	51
" Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothari	41
" Goculdas Jeevraj	20
From different persons	28
Previously paid	1,793
Total	4,454

BACTERIOLOGY AND ITS HIGH PRIESTS.

THE deputation of Dr. Lingard, Bacteriologist to the Government of India, to meet Dr. Koch in Bombay and discuss with him the question of rinderpest, is likely to open up a field of very useful work. So far as is known, Dr. Koch's system of inoculation has been a success in South Africa, and there are special reasons for supposing that it will be possible to adopt it in India. In the first place, although rinderpest does terrible havoc amongst Indian cattle the curious fact has been noticed, that whereas the average percentage of animals in a herd at home which possess natural immunity against the disease is only about seven, in the Indian breed some fifty per cent. appear to have no liability to be attacked. Whether this superior immunity is the result of long prevalence of the disease in past years in India, or to recovery from previous mild attacks when young on the part of individual animals the result certainly points to immunity being easily secured out here. It is true that the heroic measures of slaughtering whole herds when supposed to be infected, which may be possible in South Africa, are out of the question in this country, but the system of preventive inoculation is so simple that there is no reason why even subordinates in the Civil Veterinary Department should not be taught to apply it. In this case there should be no difficulty about extending operations sufficiently widely to be of material benefit. It seems that the treatment, as represent practised, is of three varieties. In each case it consists in an exceedingly simple operation of inoculation, but while some have preferred injecting serum, or a mixture of serum and blood, Dr. Koch is said to have obtained most successful results by the use of bile. As in the case of anti-cholera inoculation and vaccination, the object aimed at is the communication of a trifling ailment itself insignificant and rapidly got rid of, but so related in kind to the virulent form as to use up, or it may be change, the constituents in the tissues which would otherwise be liable to harbour the fatal germ. Fortunately Dr. Koch appears to to have approached the question in South Africa in an eminently practical spirit, and his methods do not involve the necessity of great bacteriological knowledge on the part of the actual operators. The Civil Veterinary Department have long had an eye upon the question and Dr. Lingard is at this moment carrying out experiments, directed to the initiation of inoculation in the Jalpaiguri district. His conference with Dr. Koch should enlighten him upon such points in the method of operation as have not already been cleared up, and make it possible to commence operations without more delay upon a sufficiently large scale to be of practical use. The results will be watched with the greatest interest, since there appear to be substantial grounds for hoping that we are at length within mesurable distance of arriving at a workable system of controlling the ravages of the most destructive of all cattle-diseases in this country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN J. F. WHYTE, of the Indian Political Department, is posted to Mashad as assistant to the British Agent there.

MR. O'CONOR, Director-General of Statistics, proceeds to Kashmir on well-earned privilege leave this week. Mr. Hart, who is to act for him, has arrived in Simla.

A QUESTION which is now engaging the attention of the Government of India is whether the Cantonment Code as a whole should be applied to large and small cantonments alike. The difficulty would seem to be as to where the dividing line should be drawn.

THE extension of the Simla waterworks, under which a new reservoir capable of holding two million gallons of water will be built, will be carried out forthwith. The site for the reservoir is being cleared preparatory to excavation and building. The scheme, which provides for a small storage tank in the Charot Nullah, will cost between two and three lakhs.

THERE is good deal of excitement amongst the soldiers in Multan over the mysterious disappearance of the Sergeant of the Hampshire Regiment, of whom there is still no trace. He appears to have been last seen late one night near the fort, which is close to the quarters of a certain notorious class of the city population. The idea of desertion is made improbable by the fact that he did not take his money with him, and also that he was not a kind of man who would have been likely to think of such a thing. It is now remembered in the garrison that about two years ago two privates in the Artillery disappeared in the same way and were never heard of again.

WE have the authority of comic opera for believing that a policeman's life is not a happy one; but in Bengal, remarks a contemporary, that opinion must be taken with some qualification. The pay indeed may not be large: but to some men the sense of power and the opportunities it brings with it are more than money and in this respect it is open to the Indian policeman to be passing rich. Thus we are told that at a recent wedding in the family of a petty officer of the force, the bridal procession was made imposing by the presence of a hundred elephants, to say nothing of carriages, horses, bands of music and so forth, contributed for the occasion by the gentry and residents roundabout. What a hold on the feelings of the neighbourhood must this excellent officer have acquired; what chances of doing good must he not have enjoyed, and utilised, to build up so great a popularity.

SEEING that the North Punjab is one of the very few tracts where the spring crops have promised really well, it is melancholy to hear of such an occurrence as the following:—"Nowshera," writes a correspondent on the 5th instant, "has this afternoon been visited by a hail-storm of extraordinary violence. We have often heard of the hailstone which in size has rivalled a pigeon's egg, but the stones which smote us to-day would have done credit to a large sized duck. High wind accompanied the hail, and consequently the damage done by the storm is enormous. Everything in the way of crops is literally annibilated; branches of trees lie strewn everywhere, and large numbers of birds have been killed. Such a visitation has never been known before in Nowshera, and that it should have come at this time of year, when the harvest is being gathered, is a real calamity." One can only hope that the storm may have been as local as severe.

THE Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund have, we understand, had under consideration a proposal to hold thirty lakhs in reserve in case of failure of the monsoon. We are glad to say that this idea is not likely to be accepted by a majority of the Committee. The money has been subscribed for the relief of the present sufferers in the famine areas, and it should be distributed accordingly. If a fresh famine occurs, India will have to appeal again for assistance from outside.

FEW things are more deserving of seasonable remembrance, writes the *Pioneer*, than the fallibility of our judgments on contemporaneous affairs. To go no further back than the last generation, let us recollect the attitude of Englishmen, high and low, on the controversy between the Southern States and the Government of the Union: an attitude, moreover, which cost the country dear, alike in money and in moral influence. Later, when war broke out between France and Prussia, how many of us there were to whom a French victory was a foregone conclusion. No such experience has apparently warned the British public on later occasions. The Chinese were sure to overcome the Japanese: and in the conflict between the Turks and Greeks there was really no question. Even phil-Hellenes had no idea of the fighting qualities of their favourites; to the ordinary Cook's tourist they were Levantine scum, and human vermin; military officers looked on them with expectations such as might be felt on beholding an army of Burdwan ryots led by Calcutta Babus. But, both in Crete and in Thessaly, to judge by the fuller accounts now to hand of the commencement of the fighting, the Greeks have shown a different spirit. So hard is it—in Burke's phrase—to draw an indictment against a nation. A homelier maxim has long since advised us—Not to prophesy unless we know.

A CHITRAL telegram dated Camp Baradam, 6th May, says:—The Kafirs of Lutdeh are reported to have murdered some Afghans, and are showing other signs of restiveness regarding which rumours are prevalent, but are probably very exaggerated and unreliable. Yesterday some officers from Drosh again inspected the road over the Lawarai Pass as far as the summit. The road is now practically completed on the north side. Earthquakes and thunderstorms are of daily occurrence.

THE Amir's troops at Mittu or Mati? (a disputed place in the Mohmand country) have been recalled by the orders of General Ghulam Haider Khan. Under the present settlement the British boundary will be considered to run from Khyber to Nawagai, in which direction the tribes Halimzai, Turkzai, Khowaizai, Baezai, Musa Khel, Bunhan Khel etc., are located. These men have all good soldierly instincts, and it would be worth our while to recruit from them. The authorities at Peshawar have sent for the heads of these tribes and the Maliks, in order to consider what subsidy is to be paid to them in future.

THE Bengal Government recently had under consideration the leading principles that regulate expenditure on public works in time of famine, the immediate question at issue being the substitution of piece work for task work as prescribed in the Famine Code. The piece work system of the N.-W. Provinces has been modified, no contractor or middleman being employed, and payments are made according to the work actually done. Sir Alexander Mackenzie called for the opinions of several Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal, and these are all in favour of the piece work system. After careful consideration of the reports received on this subject, Sir A. Mackenzie thinks that the piece work system should be substituted for the task work system in several divisions of Bengal. Sir A. Mackenzie thinks, however, that the drawbacks of the system are that if the rates are not very carefully regulated professional and able-bodied labourers may earn more than is sufficient to keep them in health and strength, while the weaker and non-professional class may not be able to earn enough to give them and their families bare subsistence. To guard against this danger the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the rates for piece work should be fixed by the District Officer with reference to the price of food and the quantity required to keep the labourers and their dependants in health and strength. A set of rules has therefore been issued for the guidance of the District Officers in this respect, which should meet all cases of distress.

INDIA is to take a prominent place at the Victorian Exhibition, which opens early next month. Just before the mail left, Sir George Birdwood visited the section in the Crystal Palace, where the Exhibition is to be held, and expressed the pleasure he felt at being invited to advise any public bodies who sought to bring India its peoples and its products to the notice of the commercial world.

A TELEGRAM from the Seychelles says tha at ship from Madagascar reports unsteady trade winds.

THE Indian Famine Relief Fund total now amounts to Rs. 1,25,56,140. The American contribution has increased to Rs. 15,745.

CAPTAIN G. H. B. RAITT, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant T. S. Barton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, have been selected for appointment as officiating Cantonment Magistrates at Lucknow and Barrackpur, respectively.

NEARLY thirty-six lakhs of maunds of rice and other food grains had been exported from Calcutta and Howrah up to April 10th this year. The North-West had taken more than half of this quantity, Bengal one-fourth, and the other provinces the remainder.

THE annual report of the Life-Saving Society for 1896 shows satisfactory progress. Three-times as many classes for instruction in life-saving as in previous years have been held, and the number of candidates who have passed the tests for proficiency has reached a total of upwards of two thousand. There can be no two opinions as to the excellence of the work which the Society is doing, and we wish it all success. A new and valuable feature of the present report is a short but instructive treaties on the teaching of swimming by Messrs. Archibald Sinclair and William Henry.

ALTHOUGH this has been an exceptionally successful pig-sticking season in Behar, the sport has been attended by several severe casualties. Quite recently one gentlemen was severely thrown, sustaining injuries to his head and arms, and another gentlemen lost a valuable pony, a boar ripping it so severely that it died within the twenty-four hours. But the nastiest accident is reported from the Husseini pig-stick. A sportsman while in a grass galloped on to a spear (which had been dropped by one of the party. Being leaded, it had fallen point upwards, and the pony galloped on to the point, and the spear entering the animal's chest, passed clean through it coming out behind the saddle. The spear was withdrawn, but the pony expired almost immediately. A similar accident occurred three or four years back, though the horse did not die until some time after.

IN addition to the subscriptions already announced, the following sums have been promised to the Calcutta Diamond Jubilee Fund:—His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Rs. 2,000; Raja Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, Rs. 500; Prince Wasif Ali Mirza Bahadur of Murshidabad, Rs. 500; and Babu Rama Nath Ghose, Rs. 500. The excellent objects of the fund cannot be too widely known. They are the raising of a statue of the Queen-Empress and the aiding of the Calcutta Hospitals.

AT the marriage of Sir Henry Meredith to Miss Liebert, at Christ Church, Mayfair, on the 21st ultimo, the Rev. Father Black read the following allegation of impediment:—"I, William Black, clerk in holy orders, stipendiary curate of St. Saviour's Church, Pimlico, and residing at 6 Gray's Inn Square, do allege and declare an impediment to the marriage of Sir Henry Meredith. His canonical wife is living. He cannot, therefore, be coupled to another woman in matrimony by God's law. And I have two sufficient sureties to be bound with me to the parties to prove this allegation. And I therefore require you, in obedience to the law as set forth in the Rubric, to cease from proceeding with this solemnisation, and to defer it until such time as the truth be tried." The protest was quietly but firmly uttered. After making his statement, Father Black withdrew from the church, and the ceremony proceeded.

A CURIOUS Jubilee proposal is that of a correspondent who writes to a contemporary suggesting as a means of celebrating it that an Act should be passed "exempting from arrest in execution of a decree of a judgment debtor, and exempting from attachment in execution of a decree, the whole, or any part of his or their personal, household property, furniture, fixings, crockery, beds, and such like, which are really, within reason, necessary for the actual use of himself and his family, the same as cooking utensils, bedding, and clothes are; also in cases of attachment of salaries, some provision should at all times be made for the due maintenance of a family, and certainly not more than one quarter, or say, two annas in the rupee, of salaries less than two hundred rupees per mensem, should be permitted to be attached in any one month."

THE *Argus* commenting upon an extract from the London *Times* stating that the Uitlanders must work out their own salvation, says:—"It is hardly possible to believe our senses when such words are used in the present situation. If the words were actually used, they are intended to prepare the European mind for a right-about turn as shameless as it is incredible, and the cruellest betrayal known in modern history. For fifteen months South Africa has been alternately recked and soothed. Mr. Chamberlain's questions at the Committee were viewed as indicating a fixed policy, but if only academically formulated and if the British Government resumes its old course, the country will be brought to despair, and to the derision of all Englishmen."

THE performing elephant belonging to Lord George Sanger's Circus, now touring in South Wales which recently attacked a policeman, distinguished itself in a similar way during Easter at Glynneath, South Wales. The animal chased a constable and savagely attacked the Oak and Three Cranes public house, besides smashing the window of a town councillor's residence. It was at Llanelly, however, that the brute chiefly distinguished itself. Mr. Jones, Cefor Farm, Llwynbendy, was driving in a trap containing several large cans full of milk, and when passing the elephant the wheel of the conveyance accidentally touched its foot. The animal, snorting with rage, picked up the trap with his trunk, and threw the horse, trap, and driver with great force into the hedge. The unfortunate farmer was badly cut on the head, the trap was much damaged, and the milk-cans smashed. The horse was not injured.

THE sarcophagus, in which the remains of Ulysses S. Grant, was to be placed on the 27th on the Riverside Drive, New York City, is a huge block of granite quarried at Montello, Wisconsin. When uncut, this stone is described as being of "a pinkish chocolate colour dashed with specks of black and white," and when polished, "it becomes indescribably beautiful, the pale pink taking a rich red lustre, and the fine hard grain reflects like a mirror." The sarcophagus weighs ten tons. Its dimensions are 10 ft. 4 in. long, 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and 4 ft. 8 in. high. The lid is of marble. The sarcophagus is supported by two pillar blocks of granite resting on a slab of granite from Massachusetts, the grey of which contrasts admirably with the rich red tone of the sarcophagus. The inscription, with eloquent simplicity, consists only of the name, arranged in three lines, "Ulysses S. Grant."

A DESCRIPTION of Mr. Herbert Spencer from the personal observation of Mr. J. A. Fowler, the phrenologist, appears in the April number of "The Phrenological Journal." Without disparaging Mr. Fowler's powers, we find in this particular description evidence of the great advantage a phrenologist must have who could always act on the advice given to the seer, "Never prophesy unless you know." "The lips," we are told, "are firm and decided, the length from the nostrils to the upper lip giving persistence along given lines, and the deep indented lines by the lower division of the cheeks giving depth of interest in broad, general, socialistic relations, are matters which the expert cannot pass without comment." Again, we learn that "the phrenological student sees the expansion of intellect from the central line of faculties of Herbert Spencer's head, and follows it as it brodens along its side avenues, where it reaches its constructive creative and ponderable qualities or centres which have done such mighty work." It is not news to us that Mr. Spencer is a thinker: but there is a new way of putting it in the phrenologist's assurance that "casaulity makes him think, until it has almost become a besetting habit with him." "Almost" is impressive in this connection, and seems to have a suggestion of warning in it, as if Mr. Spencer had better beware of his besetting sin. There are many complimentary things said of Mr. Spencer. It would be interesting to have Mr. Spencer's return compliments.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE Government of India have received a telegram dated the 7th instant in reply to a request sent to Mr. Hutchins, Meteorologist at Cape Colony, regarding the weather conditions in South Africa. Mr. Hutchins, it may be remembered, prophesied the failure of the monsoon last year. His message now is as follows:—

Wind—the strength of the south-east trades was in excess of the normal up to the first or second week of January; thence to the middle of April it was below the normal, though stronger than in the same month last year in the Cape Peninsula. From the middle of April to date the trade winds have been steady and above the average, increasing to gales on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant accompanied by heavy rains along the south-east coast and disastrous floods at Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Hutchins then gives a table showing the wind force, on a local scale (1) for normal years, (2) for 1896, and (3) for 1897 for the months of January, February, March and April.

	Normal years.	1896.	1897.
Royal Observatory	152	134	135
Cape Point	181	153	161
Agulhas	205	191	191
Mossel Bay	83	100	93
Cape St. Frances	123	121	122
East London	120	163	153
Durban	120	53	83

The telegram continues:—The rainfall over the Cape Peninsula and the west this year was light and normal; not heavy and cyclonic as last year. The south-east trades rainfall was abundant up to Christmas; since then it has been irregular and deficient over considerable areas, and elsewhere in excess. Continued heavy rains fell during January at Bloemfontein and the Eastern side of the Orange Free State.

The following are the figures for January, February March, and April for selected stations getting south-east rains:—

	Normal years. Inches.	1896. Inches.	1897. Inches.
Port Elizabeth	4	3	2
Port St. John	20	26	23
Durban	19	16	12
Aliwal North	15	7	10
Kimberley	11	8	11
Steynsburg	12	10	8
Johanesburg	18	9	19

The above figures, with the south-east rains and floods of this week, are probable indications of renewed strength of the south-east trades. My cyclical forecasts so far have proved correct here. The weather for the next four months will supply a further important test. The reports from Natal and Sydney (Australia) indicate weather similar to the cycle years 1892 and 1878. 1888 was also a similar cycle year to 1897. Comparing the present indications with each of these three years, I know no cyclical reason to fear a further failure of the Indian monsoon.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—I have on many occasions drawn attention to the Calcutta Tramways Company. It will be recollected that Mr. Robinson Souttar in conjunction with his friends Messrs. Parrish and Company obtained a concession from the Calcutta Municipality some seventeen years ago, and upon the strength of it floated a company in London with a capital of £350,000. The dividends paid by his concern, which in the prospectus were put down at 10 per cent. have grown "finer by degrees and beautifully less." During the past seven years a dividend has been declared for only four years, namely, two years at 3 and two years at 2 per cent., while for the last two years no dividend has been paid, and the average for the past seven years has been 1½ per cent., and for the last four years only 1 per cent. The state of the tramways is simply beyond description; everybody seems to be agreed that they could not possibly be worse, but the Municipal Commissioners, with that supineness which characterizes all their proceedings, have taken no steps to remedy this scandalous state of affairs, although, as I have frequently pointed out, they have ample powers under the Act to see that the tramway is maintained in an efficient state. One of the clauses of the agreement with Mr. Souttar was that if the Corporation exercised its right of purchase it should be a payment of 1 2-5th of the amount of the invested capital of the grantees, and it was argued that as the capital of the Company with debentures was £400,000 the Municipality would have to pay £530,000 if they desired to aquire this almost valueless property. Matters came to a head when it was proposed to propel the cars by electricity, and the Commissioners were cooly asked to sanction an additional £200,000 of capital which would have raised the purchase price of the concern to £840,000. I gave it as my humble opinion that the words "invested capital" could only mean capital property invested on the construction of these tramways and not any profit which Messrs. Souttar and Company might make in their little deal with the Tramways Company. The opinion of the Advocate-General and Mr. Woodroffe has now been sought and I see that they agree with my construction of the words "invested capital." They go on to say that "the circumstance that the Corporation have neglected to enforce the powers given them for the safety and benefit of the public in no wise prejudicially affects their powers in that respect for the future. They can and should atone for neglecting the pass by vigilance in the future." They conclude their opinion as under:—"The Corporation should intimate to the Company that they are advised that the 'invested capital of the grantees referred to in Section 30 of the Act is not the capital of the Company whether subscribed or unsubscribed or raised on debentures; that in the present position of affairs and having regard to the condition of the Company's tramways, tramcars, etc, they are not prepared to exercise the option of purchase conferred on them by section 30 and that they are advised that they cannot lend the money of the Corporation to the Company. The Corporation should, moreover, call upon the Company as grantees to put the rails and roads between them into good condition and repair, as provided for by section 30 of the Act: and should, in the event of the grantees failure so to do, proceed under section 18. There is not, nor can be, any question of estoppel. In all probability the Company will thereupon be put into liquidation and the Corporation can, then, if they so think proper, arrange for electrical tramways with due and proper regard to the interests of the rate-payers and without burdening them with payment of the invested capital of the grantees under Act 1 (B. C.) of 1880, at a premium of 40 per cent. If the above reading of the words 'grantees' invested capital' be erroneous, there is all the more reason why the Corporation should set their faces as flints against purchase or advance."

It is extremely satisfactory to find that such high legal authorities have borne out the contention which I have steadily put forward. Mr. Maples, acting on behalf of the Tramway Company, has put forward fresh proposals. They are as I understand them thus:—

1. Payment of track-rent to be continued.
2. A sum of Rs. 25,000 to be annually paid to the Corporation as reserve fund to meet the cost of renewals.
3. The tram lines to be put in thoroughly proper order within two years.
4. The Corporation to have a right at the end of forty years to take over the tramway on the basis of 25 years' purchase of its annual nett profits during the past three years. Then there will be certain provisos to enable the Corporation to insist on a proper and efficient service and to give them power to step in and take charge of the tramway if the Company neglect its duties. This seems a most satisfactory solution of a very vexed question and is certainly very much better than the iniquitous proposal which was on the point of acceptance by the Corporation some months ago.

MADAME ALPHONSE DAUDET who paid England a short visit last year, has published her "Impressions" under the title of "Notes sur Angleterre." On the evening of her arrival in London Madame Daudet was struck with the silence of the City compared with its immense activity. This she ascribes to the prevalence of wood pavements, and india-rubber tyres on the cabs. Even on further acquaintance with London, the first impression of silence is hardly at all modified. On going out next day Madame Daudet was struck with the Londoner's love of flowers, and with the bright green of the trees and parks, the latter "all peopled with flocks of sheep and rosy babies." The tints of the dresses worn in London appeared to Madame Daudet in striking contrast to those favoured in Paris during the same season. In the French capital shades of mauve and violet, grenate and rose were worn, the effect being one of general harmony. In London there was nothing of the sort. "The greens are grass meadows; the blues, Algerian skies; the reds, military uniforms; the violets, Bishop's gloves. To a Parisienne, the effect was one of hardness and incongruity. Madame Daudet is, however, by no means severe in her criticism of London. She finds much to praise. In particular she seems to have been greatly taken with "le Club des Dames Auteurs." Here she was much pleased with "the dignity and the grave and ordered activity of the surroundings." She did not notice any specimens of the "bas-bleu," none of the members appearing to have devoted themselves to literature from vanity or a desire for mere originality. "These women," writes Madame Daudet, "have the appearance of being hard workers, and nearly all discuss their interests in the midst of journals and reviews with remarkable good sense and ability." And Madame Daudet returned to her hotel "much edified with the Englishwoman and appreciating her more."

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NATIVE SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-BOOK COMMITTEE.

IN the last article, on this subject, published in our issue of the 20th ult., we gave a history of the District schools established by the Bombay Education Society. To-day we give an account of the Native School and School-book Committee:—At a quarterly meeting of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on 19th April, 1819, the following resolutions were passed:—1st. That this Committee most cordially approve of the establishment of Native schools, and that they will at all times be ready to co-operate by every means in their power towards the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives. 2nd. That the Bombay Education Society being already actively and usefully engaged in promoting the same benevolent object, it is not expedient for this Committee to undertake any separate measures, but that wishing to co-operate with that excellent institution, they are desirous to lend their assistance as shall be found most practicable. 3rd. That the Archdeacon be requested to communicate the above resolutions to the managing committee of the Education Society, and to propose for the present on the part of this Committee that in all supplies of school-books furnished by this Committee to the schools in connection with the Education Society, a deduction be made of fifty per cent. A month later, the Committee modified their last proposal, and agreed to supply all their books gratuitously to the Society's schools. The four native schools started in Bombay by the Education Society had been at work for about a year in which English only was taught, and with the little experience thus gained the Committee of the Society conferred with Mullah Feerooze on the best means of introducing the study of native languages, and came to the conclusion: (1) that the native languages to be taught in the schools of the Society should be the Mahrathi and Guzerati, with occasionally Arabic and Persian, if any of the scholars be desirous of acquiring those languages; (2) that the books lately received from the Calcutta School-book Society, being principally in Hindustani, are not calculated to be of much general benefit, and (3) that previous to any attempt to introduce the native languages, it is necessary that concise and elementary school tracts should be prepared and printed in those languages, and that such tracts should embrace instructive and amusing tales adapted to the country, fables, popular accounts of geography, history, natural history, and astronomy. Primary or rather elementary Native schools were frequent among the natives, and abounded everywhere, but the instruction given in them was of the lowest type and amounted to little more than a simple knowledge of the alphabet and figures, with a complicated mode of common arithmetic. Reading was not practised nor orthography acquired; whilst as regards general knowledge or an acquaintance with their relative and moral duties, the children were entirely without instruction. There were few, if any books of a good moral tendency, and fewer still which could be offered in their original state for the education of children.

In July, 1820, the Archdeacon again brought up the subject with a suggestion that separate schools for teaching vernaculars be opened. At the same time the District Committee supported it by a resolution, in which they acknowledged "that there are many obstacles to the important object of the establishment of Native schools being successfully accomplished by the District Committee: but that they are fully sensible of the expediency of establishing such schools, and they recommended that it be respectfully submitted to the Education Society, who are already engaged in this work to take up the education of natives in their own languages as a separate branch of the institution; to form a separate committee, and to have a separate fund for this express purpose;" and the Education Society was assured that the District Committee would be always ready to co-operate with them as far as their means would allow. The managing committee of the Education Society, after maturely considering the subject, came to the following conclusions:—1. That it is expedient that some further steps be taken by this Society for the providing of Native school-books and improvement of Native schools as a separate branch of the institution. 2. That the design be to assist and improve existing schools, and to establish and support any further schools which may be requisite with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of India, subject to the Government of Bombay. 3. That the schools be primarily for the conveyance of knowledge in the languages of the country. 4. That the attention of this branch of the institution be specially directed to providing suitable books of instruction for the use of Native schools in the several languages (English as well as Asiatic), and to afford assistance in the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of other works which may be deemed useful by Committee. 5. That it form no part of the design of this branch of the institution to furnish religious books. 6. That donations and annual subscriptions be solicited from Europeans and Natives for carrying into effect the preceding resolutions, and that the sums thus accruing shall be applied exclusively and entirely to the aforesaid object and be annually accounted for in the general report. 7. That a separate committee be formed for carrying into effect the above purposes, to be called "The Native School and School-book Committee," and to consist of the managing committee for the time being, and 12 additional members, being natives and subcribers to the Native School and School-book Fund. 8. That the Native directors be 4 Parsis, 4 Hindus, and 4 Mussalmans, to be elected by the native subscribers on the principle of the 9th standing regulation. 9. That a European and a Native be appointed to act as the secretaries to this branch of the institution, who shall report their proceedings to the secretary of the Society. 10. That Dr. Taylor be appointed the European secretary, and that a Native be appointed by the Native subscribers. 11. That it be left to the discretion of the Native school and School-book Committee to adopt such measures as may appear practicable and expedient for accomplishing the objects above stated; the existing regulations of the Society, as far as they are applicable, being considered as the basis by which the Committee shall regulate their proceedings. 12. That the above resolutions be printed and published in the English and Native languages under the direction of the Native School and School-book Committee.

A general meeting of the Society was held on 10th August, 1820, to sanction these resolutions. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinston, the Governor, with the most liberal wish to promote, by his powerful patronage, the views for the improvement and promotion of Native education, very obligingly presided. A strong committee was appointed, consisting of twelve native gentlemen in addition to the Europeans of the Society's Committee, viz.: Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomonjee Wadia, Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, Hormusjee Dhunjee, Moolah Firoze, Davioas Harjiwandas, Nugurdas Hirji Mody, Raghonath Crushna Josey, Sudasew Cassinath Chetty, the Cazee of Bombay, Cazee Goolam Hoosain, Mahomed Ebrahim Mukba, and Mahomed Ally Rogay. Dr. J. Taylor and Vencoba Sudashew Naique were appointed secretaries. Their chief object was to be to improve existing schools and to establish others as circumstances required. To prepare books in the Native languages, which, without any reference to religious matters, should tend to improve the morals, enlarge the understanding, and promote general and useful knowledge. The Committee soon set to work. Types in wood were cut; alphabets were printed, and a beginning was made with some tracts. The first book printed was in Guzrathi, a translation of some fables by Mullah Firoze. Anticipating the wishes of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, directed one thousand copies of *Puncha Pakhyan*, to be printed at the public expense, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Wathen, who had consented to undertake the office of secretary to the Committee in place of Dr. Taylor, deceased. Marathi types were got out from England by the orders of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council. Later on the Committee patronised a translation in Gujrathi of the "Lives of Philosophers," by Mr. Dosabhoy Moonshi, by subscribing for 100 copies. Subscriptions were called in for the purpose of the Committee, and a sum of about Rs. 6,000 was collected in the first year.

THE fall of Izzet Bay who was the Sultan's confidential adviser throughout the Armenian troubles, has excited much comment in Constantinople. It is stated that Izzet Bey has been placed under arrest. According to one version the immediate cause of his disgrace is that he withheld from the Sultan two telegrams from Edhem Pasha informing His Majesty that his position was intolerable owing to the Greek incursion and requesting authority to assume the offensive. Izzet Bey's object being to gain time with a view to direct negotiations for a pacific settlement with Greece. Another account states that the Minister of War contributed to Izzet's fall, because the latter had ordered the Director of Telegraphs to send to him all messages arriving from Edhem Pasha.

ARTHUR GOULD, who received the national testimonial from Wales in recognition of his services to football—the testimonial which resulted in the cleavage between the Welsh Union and the International Board—is in his 33rd year. He first played for Newport at the age of sixteen and for Wales in the season of 1884-5. In all he has played in ten matches against England, ten against Scotland, and seven against Ireland—a total of 27. The testimonial, to be presented at a national banquet to be held in the Albert Hall, Newport, will take the form of the title deeds of a house in Newport, value about 750*l*., accompanied by an illuminated address.

WRITERS AND READERS.

In the May number of the *Fortnightly Review* will appear a series of hitherto unpublished letters of John Stuart Mill addressed to Professor Nichol. The same number will include also A Study in Turkish Reform, by the author of A Study in Turkish Finance, and a paper on Crete and the Cretans, by Dr. E. J. Dillon. In the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* will commence a series of articles by M. Augustin Filon on the French Stage, being a companion study to the articles on the English Stage which appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons' series of Ancient Classics for English Readers as it led a fashion which has since become universal, still stands in the front rank of works of its kind. The publishers are now reissuing it in shilling volumes—less than half the original price. Two volumes are to come out monthly, and the re-issue will be complete early next year. Readers unacquainted with Greek and Latin may acquire from these twenty-eight little books as complete an idea of ancient life and literature as it is possible to convey to them in the same compass in English.

The very neat and moderately priced edition of De Quincey which Messrs. A. and C. Black are bringing out must please all who love the great dreamer. The Standard Edition as it is called, will contain all the Opium Eater's writings, and be complete next autumn.

In Part III. of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's Encyclopædia of Sport Mr. Clive Phillips Wolley writes on Wild Boar; Mr. A. M. Naylor on Boar Shooting and African Buffalo; Colonel Heber Percy on Indian Buffalo; Mr. S. H. Whitehead on Burrel; Mr. Theodore Roosevelt on Caribou; and Count Schlick on Chamois. Bustard and Capercailzie have been treated by Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Irby and Sir Henry Pottinger. Articles on Bowls are contributed by Mr. J. B. Little and Mr. E. T. Ayres. Mr. B. J. Angle and Dr. Barroll discuss Boxing, and Captain Hutton writes on Broadsword. A full account of Bull Fighting is given by Mr. W. H. Buck, and Canoeing is the subject of an eloborate alticle by Mr. Warington Baden-Powell. The photogravure plates are Capercailzie by Mr. Archibald Thorburn, and Canoeing by Mr. Edward Fahey. Part III. will be ready immediately.

The next volume from Mr. Francis Palgrave, whose Scenic Anthology is now delighting a multitude of readers, is a second series of his ever popular and marvellously representative Golden Treasury of English lyrics. It is devoted to the poets of the Victorian period, and is announced by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

The late General Meredith Read's Historic Studies in Vaud, Berne, and Savoy, which Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce, contain a drawing of Gibbon's house, La Grotte, at Lausanne, made shortly before the building was removed. Among the General's aged acquintances at Lousanne was a daughter of Gibbon's physician, Dr. Scholl, besides others whose parents knew Gibbon.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Company will publish shortly a book by Mr. Harry Furniss, entitled Men and Manners in Parliament. The volume will be illustrated with character sketches and cartoons dealing with interesting periods in Parliament—the Home Rule Bill, Lord Rosebery's Premiership, and the New Government; also with elaborate interiors of the Houses at different times in the day.

In Captain Castle, Mr. Carlton Dawe has chosen ground which few story writers except himself have entered upon. His earlier work, Yellow and White, was a study of the Far East, with which he has been familiar for some years. In Captain Castle (Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.), he gives us a story of the China seas. A very recent writer, Dr. Martin, the author of the Cycle of Cathay, has shown us how rich in material for the tale writer is the floating life of the China coasts and rivers—especially at the period when treaty ports were just coming into existence.

Among the new novels which Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press are Miss May Sinclair's Audrey Craven, and Entombed in Flesh by M. H. Dziewicki. They are one volume stories.

Portraits of the two heroines of Mr. Joseph Hatton's new novel, The Dagger and the Cross, will from the frontispiece of the volume. They are drawn by Mr. W. H. Margetson, in the shape of a medallion. One of the heads is that of an Italian beauty who has sat for the angel of The Ascension of a famous altar piece, and the other is the belle of an English village, both seventeenth century studies. The new novel is announced by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

Mr. John S. Farmer has in preparation a series of privately printed choice reprints of scarce books and uniqe MSS., which will be issued by Messrs. Gibbings and Co. The first of the series is Goddard's Satirycal Dialogues, of which only one copy is known to exist. Goddar flourished in the early part of the 17th century and belonged to the Middle Temple. He published three books which Dr. Furnivall prepared in 1878 for republication, but they were never issued. His notes and material have now been placed at the disposal of the present editor. Each reprint will be in one volume quarto, half Roxburgh.

Readers with a turn for the comparative study of savage religions will find much to their taste in the numerous books now appearing on Africa. Mr. A. J. Dawson's work, In the Bight of Benin, contains many curious facts about Ju-Ju—or fetish, as the readers of recent Ashanti story would call it. The Ju-Ju system of Benin is essentially the same as the Wak system on the opposite side of the Continent. The murderous chief, of Benin city was beaten because Admiral Rawson's ju-ju, or fetish or ghost-chum, was stronger than the chief's. Among certain tribes near Lake Rudolf, each chief has his personal attendant and protecting ghost or god, or wak. When Dr. Donaldson Smith's little army beat the tribesmen, the reason was that his wak was stronger than the darkes. From which it follows that savages, being as logical as other people, try to collar each other's gods. Considering the frightful customs associated with these beliefs (as in Benin and Ashanti), the dissemination of this new African literature must tend to convince people that European expansion on the Dark Continent may be as desirable for humanity's sake as for money making.

It is twelve years since the publication of the first volume of Dr. Harnack's History of Dogma, Mr. Neil Buchanan's English translation of the third edition of it was published three years ago by Messers. Williams and Norgate. Since then the second volume has been issued by the same firm. And now there is announced the third volume of a book which is admitted to be one of the most important theological works of the time. These volumes are published in the Theological Translation Library, edited by Dr. Cheyne, of Oxford, and Dr. A. B. Brunce, Professor of Apologetics in the Free Church College, Glasgow. It may be well to inform those who are as yet unacquainted with this great work that it is not offered as "a repertory of the theological thought of Christian antiquity," but "only as an account of those doctrines of Christian writers which were authoritative in wide circles, or which furthered the advance of the development; otherwise it would become a collection of monographs, and thereby lose its proper value." It is, in short, a history of Christian theological ideas in their relation to contemporary philosophy. There are no more than two or three prominent names associated with this new study of theological dogma. Munter's name is the earliest. And Munter's work was edited ninety-five years ago by Gustav Evers, Dr. Harnack's grandfather. Dr. Harnack is Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin.

Colonel Baden Powell's book on the recent Matabele Campaign describes the operations of the campaign in the form of a personal narrative. The book contains nearly 100 illustrations from the author's photographs and sketches.

The Novels of Charles Dickens: A Bibliography and Sketch, by F. G. Kitton, is the newest addition to Mr. Elliot Stock's Book Lover's Library. The work gives in a condensed form all the information which is available concerning the circumstances under which Dickens's various stories were written. Besides a complete bibliography, there is a record of the present value of the earlier editions of Dickens's works.

Probably no book ever published has been better calculated to promote the love of botanical studies than Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s Familiar Wild Flowers, but hitherto this beautiful publication, with its numerous drawings, carefully and delicately coloured after nature, has been too expensive for students of moderate means. At last, however, this objection is removed, Messrs. Cassell and Co. having commenced the publication of a popular edition in sixpenny numbers, which, though in no way inferior to the original, will, when completed in 21 parts, be obtainable at one-fifth of the price. The entire work will extend to over 800 pages of letterpress, with 00 plates, and in order that subscribers may become possessed of the whole work during the present season, while the flowers are in bloom, the numbers will be published weekly instead of monthly.

A new translation of Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, by Mr H. R. James, Christ Church, Oxford, with the metres of the original rendered into English verse, is in the press, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly. It will contain brief notes, a careful analysis of each book, and a short introduction.

Mr. Lucien Serrailier has compiled, and Messrs. Whittaker and Co. announce a Technical Railway Vocabulary giving over 5,000 French, English, and American technical terms used in railway management, construction, and working. The book is destined for the use of engineers, railway men, contractors, company directors, financiers, lawyers, patent agents, and inventors.

NOTICES.

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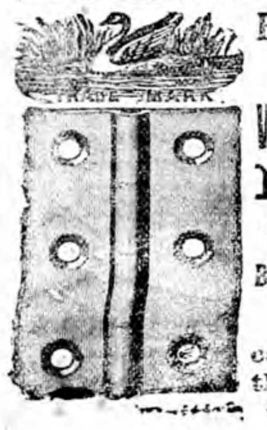

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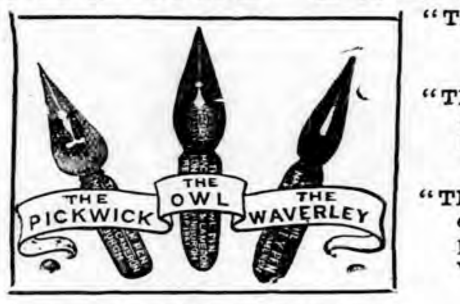

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
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Gout & Rheumatism,
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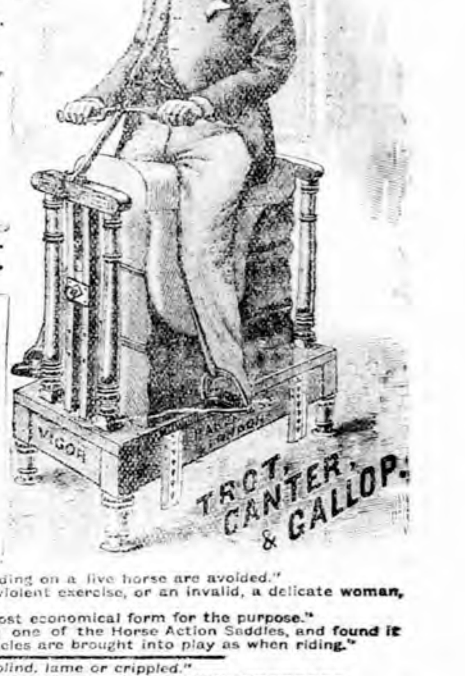

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FOR INFANTS,
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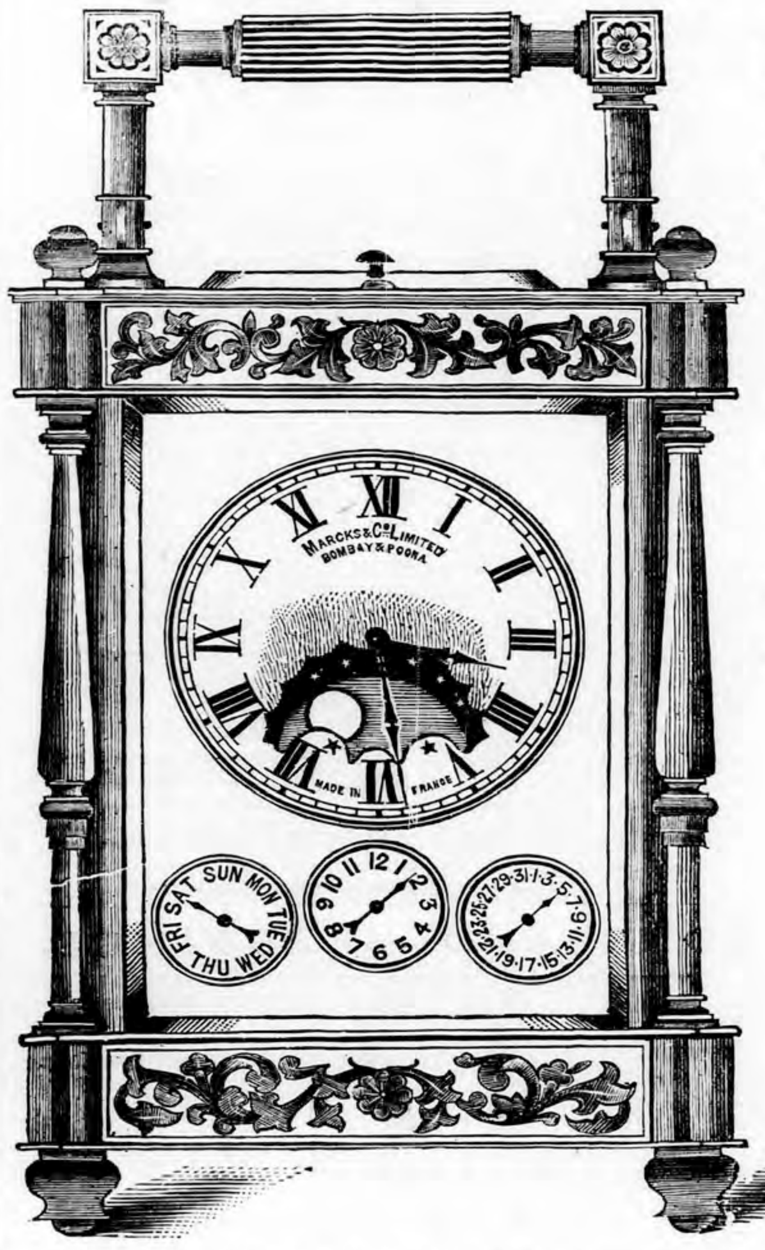
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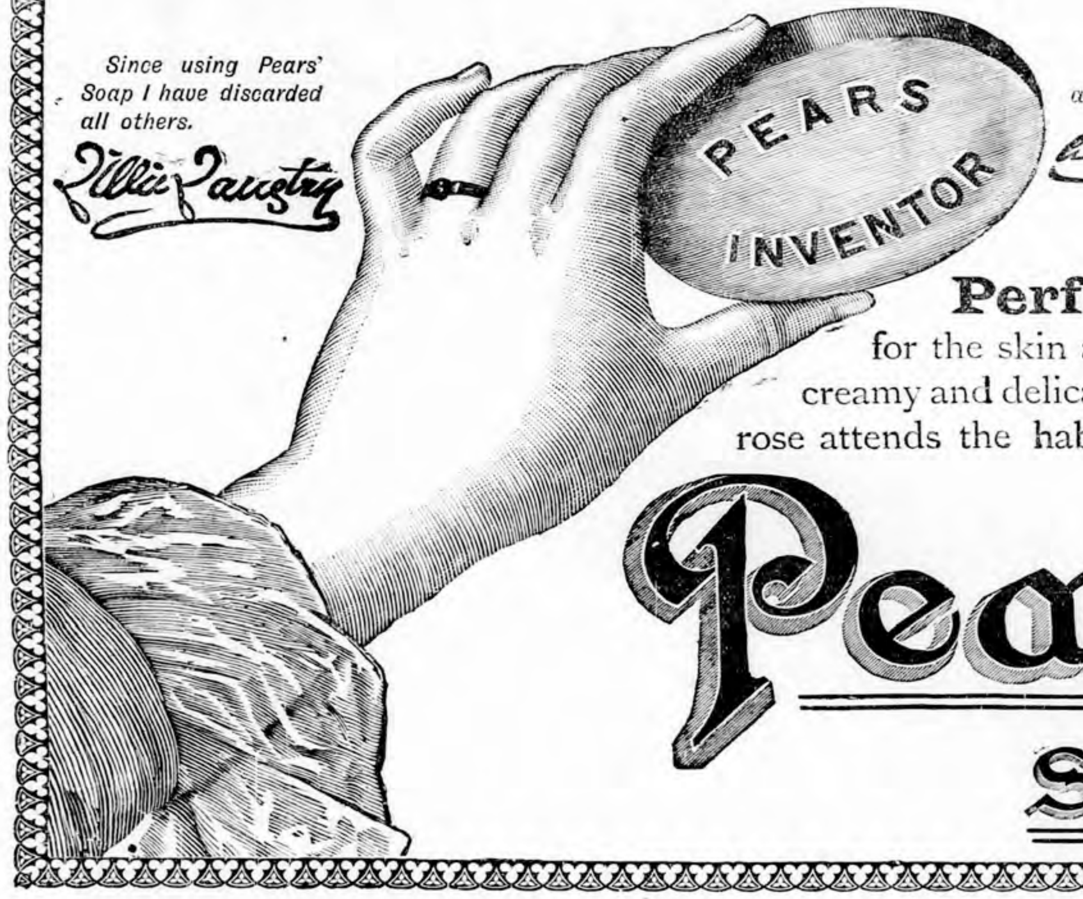

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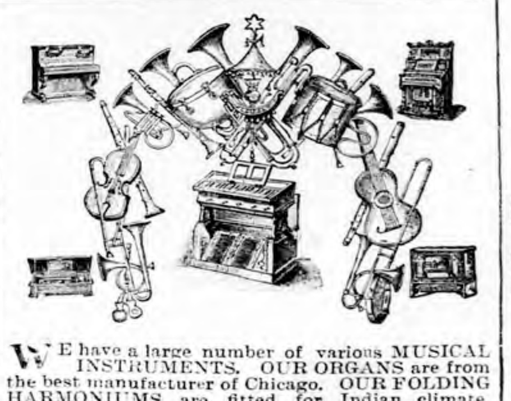

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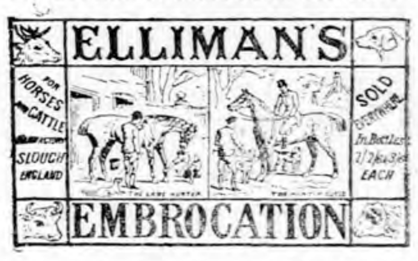

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